inspection of the cabinet of manuscripts, written upon parchment of goat-skins, and manufactured by the priests of those countries. From the account which Mr Bruce has given of the low state of religion and science in Arabia, it is but too probable that the priesthood, a channel through which all the literature of Europe, since the revival of letters, has first been derived to our enlightened quarter of the globe, has, in Abyssinia, contributed little else to the extension of knowledge than the material substance of books.

Mr Bruce mentioned to us, that thirty different languages were spoken in the camp of one of the caravans in which he had occasionally travelled on the continent of Africa, and that it was his desire to have procured a translation of the Song of Solomon (from the Arabic I believe) into them all. This was executed for him in ten of them, beautifully written in Ethiopic characters, and each in a different coloured ink, to prevent a confusion of tongues, which, in this instance, had certainly not been miraculous. To spare the ears of the unlearned, and perhaps, at some moments, his own recollection, he calls these languages, with some humour, the red, blue, green, or yellow languages, &c. according to the colour of its character. Upon Mr Bruce's shewing these manuscripts to a lady, distinguished for the vivacity of her remark, and informing her that the word *kiss*, which occurs in Solomon's Song, is to be met with, expressing the same idea, in some passages of his rain-bow of languages, she pleasantly observed to him 'I always told you, Mr Bruce, that kissing is the same all the world over.'

'Before we departed Mr Bruce obligingly accompanied us to an inclosure in his park, to shew us his Abyssinian sheep. They are entirely white, except their heads, which are black. Their tails are large, and, indeed, the animal is larger than our common sheep. They are extremely tame, and often very frolicksome. The three or four remaining in the possession of Mr Bruce are unfortunately all males. One of them bred with a she goat, but the offspring died.

'Except a month or two in summer, which Mr Bruce passes upon an estate in the Highlands, he spends the rest of the year chiefly at Kinnaird, divided betwixt his museum, his books, and his rural improvements, in elegant retirement and lettered conversation. This latter estate has descended to him from ancestors of his name, who have successively possessed it upwards of 380 years. He has rebuilt the family mansion since his return from his travels: In what we saw of it, good taste and convenience equally prevailed. The park appears to be well wooded and pleasant, and his situation commands some of the finest views of the Forth. His museum, every article of which, by association of ideas, must recall some incident, some scene, some object new or strange in his travels, cannot but be to him a fund of perpetual entertainment and delight, which, through the liberality of his character, as a man of learning, and a citizen of the world, he freely communicates to all who can have any pretension to approach him.

'As every thing is interesting that relates to extraordinary men, you will not be displeased with a trait or two of the Abyssinian Traveller's person. His figure is above common size, his limbs athletic, but well proportioned; his complexion sanguine, his countenance manly and good humoured, and his manners easy and polite. The whole outward man is such as announces a character well calculated to contend with the difficulties and trying occasions which so extraordinary a journey was sure to throw in his way. That his internal character, the features of his understanding and his heart, correspond with these outward lineaments, you who have read his work cannot be at any loss to know.'

ACCOUNT OF GRAITNEY GREEN.

THIS place has been long famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which have been celebrated here.

People living at a diſtance erroneouſly ſuppoſe, that the regular and eſtabliſhed clergyman of this pariſh is the celebrator of thoſe marriages: Whereas the perſons who follow this illicit practice, are mere impoſtors, prieſts of their own erection, who have no right whatever, either to marry, or to exerciſe any part of the clerical function. There are, at preſent, more than one of this deſcription in this place. But the greateſt part of the trade is monopolized by a man who was originally a tobacconiſt, and not a blackſmith, as is generally believed. He is a fellow without literature, without principles, without morals, and without manners. His life is a continued ſcene of drunkenneſs. His irregular conduct has rendered him an object of deteſtation to all the ſober and virtuous part of the neighbourhood. Such is the man (and the deſcription is not exaggerated) who has had the honour to join, in the ſacred bonds of wedlock, many people of great rank and fortune from all parts of England. It is 40 years and upwards ſince marriages of this kind began to be celebrated here. At the loweſt computation about 60 are ſuppoſed to be ſolemnized annually in this place. Taken at an average through the year, they may be eſtimated at 15 guineas each; conſequently this traffic brings in about L. 945 a-year. The form of ceremony, when any ceremony is uſed, is that of the Church of England. On ſome occaſions, particularly when the parſon is intoxicated, which is often the caſe, a certificate only is given. The certificate is ſigned by the parſon himſelf, and two witneſſes under fictitious ſignatures.

The following is a copy of one of theſe certificates, in the original ſpelling:—'This is to ſartifay all perſons that may be conſernid, that A. B. from the pariſh of C. and in the county of D.; and E. F. from the pariſh of G. and in the county of A. and both comes before me and declayred themſelves both to be ſingle perſons, and now mayried by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the Church of England, and givine ondre my hand, this 18th day of March 1793.'

Is it not a diſgrace to the police of a civilized country, to permit ſuch irregularities to be practiſed with impunity? And is it not a reflection on the good ſenſe and diſcernment of the nobility and gentry, (for ſome of the Engliſh nobility have been married here), to ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon, and their pockets to be picked, by ſuch miſcreants?

Statiſtical Account, Vol. 9.

To the above account we add Dr Lettices' very ſpirited thoughts on viſiting this celebrated hymeneal ſpot:

'Though ſanguine anticipation (ſays the Doctor), is commonly obliged to make many abatements on cloſing with its object, fewer were requiſite on our arrival at Gretna-hall, (the name of our inn) than experience juſtifies in ſimilar caſes. Whether, in a moral view, the caſe of thoſe fond beings, who deſert the warm protection of their homes, and the wiſe counſels of parental foreſight, in their haſty ſacrifices at Hymen's Caledonian altar, may not too frequently verify the foregoing obſervation, muſt be left to their own feelings and confeſſion. Suffice it to ſay for ourſelves, on the account of our inn at leaſt, and the entertainment it afforded, both were excellent. To a lawn of ſome acres, bordered with lofty fir trees, in front of our inn, formerly the manſion of a gentleman, the village of Gretna owes the additional appellation of 'Green.'

'Whilſt I am caſting a look over this celebrated ſpot, with which are aſſociated the ideas of a thouſand love-adventures, here brought to that criſis, which generally determines, for life, the happineſs or miſery of the parties engaged in them, I cannot help thinking, that ſome of our ſuperior noveliſts would not be ill-employed in poſſeſſing themſelves of the leading characters and events, which have diſtinguiſhed the more remarkable of theſe raſh connections. A judicious collection of materials from this abundant ſource of action, the romance of real life, repreſented under fictitious names, and compriſed in ſhort tales, would furniſh no contemptible fund of inſtruction for young perſons in this age of liberty and adventrous experiment. It might tend alſo to bring

bring to deciſion, the true merits of that act of parliament, which many, perhaps unjuſtly, have conceived as owing its origin more to an ariſtocratic ſpirit of jealouſy guarding its own advantages and diſtinctions, than to motives of public good.

'The moſt recent adventure, occaſioned by the reſtrictions of this law, was concluded at Gretna, not many weeks ago, and is ſtill a ſubject of converſation. I mean the elopement of Miſs Th—— with Captain B——. This incident is too new at preſent, for the purpoſe here recommended. When time has mellowed it, the ſubject will be intereſting, and, well handled, may become pregnant with moral inſtruction.

'You will not be diſpleaſed with the ſtory of two old gentlemen who, ſome years ago, met at an inn on the North road, the one in purſuit of his ſon, the other of his daughter, both ſome miles before them on the wing to Gretna Green. The two fathers equally averſe to the union of the young people, mutually vented their regrets and reproaches at this unexpected interview; each accuſing the other of wanting that vigilance or authority over his own child, which might have prevented their thoughtleſs expedition. After ſome time ſpent in this unſeaſonable altercation, they recollected, that, ſince their own arrival, the lovers had proceeded ſome miles in addition to thoſe, which they had already advanced before them. Each demanding a poſt-chaiſe to continue the purſuit, the landlord informed them, that he had only one at their ſervice. As time was equally precious to both, our travellers agreed to ſhare the carriage betwixt them. You will eaſily imagine what 'agreeable companions' they were in a poſt-chaiſe. Conſiderations of œconomy however, and the opportunity of continuing their mutual reproaches, reconciled them to one carriage for the reſt of their journey. On they trundled for ſome ſucceſſive poſts; ill humour and high words increaſing with every turn of their wheels. When they arrived at Longtown, their laſt ſtation to Gretna Green, neither carriage nor horſes were to be procured. The lovers, two hours before, had engaged the only one in town, and meant to detain it for their return. The horſes, which had brought the old gentlemen to Longtown, had been obliged to come the two laſt poſts without ſtopping, and were ſo entirely jaded and fatigued, as to need both refreſhment and reſt before they could be driven on farther. The travellers ſcarcely leſs exhauſted, and compelled to continue ſome time where they were, conſented to make the beſt uſe of it in recruiting their ſtrength and ſpirits, by recourſe to the larder and a bottle of wine. The ſerious buſineſs of the moment diverted their thoughts from contumelious reflections. In the interval of ſilence, which almoſt neceſſarily took place, whilſt the organs of ſpeech were engaged in maſtication, they began, after a little calculation, to perceive, that it would be impoſſible for them to overtake the young people before Vulcan had forged their hymeneal chain. The refreſhment of food and wine had now ſomewhat cheered their hearts; a better humour ſucceeded to unavailing reproach; they coolly diſcuſſed the circumſtances of the caſe, and at laſt ſhaking hands, concluded with a reſolution of ſtaying where they were, to give their bleſſing to the happy pair on their return.'

ORIGIN OF THE MANUFACTURE OF THREAD, AT PAISLEY.

ONE of the laſt trials for witchcraft which happened in Scotland, had its origin in this pariſh* in 1696-7. The perſon ſuppoſed to have been bewitched, or tormented by the agency of evil ſpirits, or of thoſe who were in compact with them, was Chriſtian Shaw, daughter of John Shaw of Bargarron, then about 11 years of age. A ſhort account of this trial may be ſeen in Arnot's Collection of criminal trials. The ſubſequent hiſtory of this lady is, however, more intereſting to the political enquirer.

Having acquired a remarkable dexterity in ſpinning fine yarn, ſhe conceiv

* Pariſh of Erſkine.

the idea of manufacturing it into thread. Her firſt attempts, in this way, were neceſſarily upon a ſmall ſcale. She executed almoſt every part of the proceſs with her own hands, and bleached her materials on a large ſlate placed in one of the windows of her houſe. She ſucceeded, however, ſo well in theſe eſſays, as to have ſufficient encouragement to go on, and to take the aſſiſtance of her younger ſiſters and neighbours. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and diſpoſed of it advantageouſly to ſome manufacturers of lace; and this was probably the firſt thread made in Scotland that had croſſed the Tweed. About this time a perſon who was connected with the family, happening to be in Holland, found means to learn the ſecrets of the thread manufacture, which was then carried on to a great extent in that country, particularly the art of ſorting and numbering the threads of different ſizes, and packing them up for ſale, and the conſtruction and management of the twiſting and twining machines. This knowledge he communicated, on his return, to his friends at Bargarron, and by means of it they were enabled to conduct their manufacture with more regularity and to a greater extent. The young women in the neigbourhood were taught to ſpin fine yarn, twining mills were erected, correſpondences were eſtabliſhed, and a profitable buſineſs was carried on. Bargarron thread became extenſively known, and, being aſcertained by a ſtamp, bore a good price.

From the inſtructions of the family of Bargarron, a few families in the neighbourhood engaged in the ſame buſineſs, and continued in it for a number of years. It was not to be expected, however, that a manufacture of that kind could be confined to ſo ſmall a diſtrict, or would be allowed to remain in ſo few hands for a great length of time. The ſecrets of the buſineſs were gradually divulged by apprentices and aſſiſtants: A gentleman of the name of Pollock in Paiſley availed himſelf of theſe communications, and laid the foundation of the well eſtabliſhed and extenſive manufacture of thread, which has been ever ſince carried on in that town. From that time, the women in this neighbourhood have continued to practiſe the ſpinning of fine yarn, which they diſpoſe of to the Paiſley manufacturers.

Within this twelvemonth, however, many of them have laid aſide the wheel, leaving that uſeful implement of domeſtic induſtry to be occupied by thoſe of higher rank, and have applied themſelves to the eaſier, the more elegant, and at preſent the more profitable employment of flowering muſlins.

Statiſtical Account, vol. 9.

DESCRIPTION OF GLASGOW (CONCLUDED FROM P. 395.)

AFTER having, with much pleaſure, contemplated the various and abundant proofs of the flouriſhing ſtate of this city, in the beauty, ſplendor, and convenience of its ſtreets, and its public and private buildings, I was anxious to take a view of the Clyde; the grand and original ſource of its proſperity. This river, which runs on the ſouth ſide of the town, riſes in Annandale, and taking a long north weſterly courſe through Clydeſdale, and paſſing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, falls into the Firth of Clyde between Greenock and the Iſle of Bute, and thence meeting the ſea in the north channel of Ireland, communicates with the German Ocean and the Atlantic. The ſtream at Glaſgow is of conſiderable breadth; its channel indeed being too wide for the quantity of water flowing through it. Its navigation too was formerly much incommoded by a number of ſhoals. The acceſſory waters, brought up even by the ſpring tides, do not add above three feet, nor thoſe by the neap-tides above one, to the periodical depths of the ſtream. Great inconveniences were experienced from this ſhallowneſs of the river; and lighters in ſeaſons of drought were, many weeks together, detained at a diſtance from the quays of Glaſgow. An able engineer ſome years ago undertook to deepen the channel at Broomielaw quay ſo as to command ſeven feet of water, even at the neap tides. The removal of ſome ſhoals was another object of this im-

important undertaking; and veſſels of ſeventy tons can, at preſent, approach the town.

Two bridges, an ancient one of eight arches, and a modern one of ſeven, croſs the Clyde, and open a communication between the city, the county of Renfrew, and all the coaſt on the left ſhore of the Firth. The new bridge appears from its ſcite to have been a project of anticipation with regard to its uſe, or neceſſity; as we can hardly ſuppoſe, its main object at the time of building it, to have been the convenience of the village of Anderſton. This bridge is the work of Milne. It has, between each of its ſeven arches, but ſomewhat higher, a circular aperture to carry off an extraordinary riſe of the waters in great floods. Inſtead of baluſtrades on its two ſides are parapet walls pierced with an open work in ſmall ſquares, not unlike the pigeon holes of a dove-cot. This fancy is meant to give an appearance of lightneſs to the upper part of the bridge, and the idea ſeems at leaſt original. At a diſtance the effect is perhaps not bad; but it ſuggeſts, at all points of view, rather an idea of caprice than of beauty. We were not ſurpriſed to have ſeen no imitation of it elſewhere. Under the circumſtances which have been mentioned, nineteen thouſand pounds have been expended on the conſtruction of this bridge, which was ſurely a conſiderable ſum for the conſiderate inhabitants of Glaſgow. This bridge and Jamaica-ſtreet, though the latter did not exiſt at the building of the former, lend to each other an effect of perſpective mutually advantageous.

In our walk from this bridge weſtward, between the river and the town, we paſſed the great glaſs-works, the ropery, and others of thoſe vaſt and numerous eſtabliſhments of manufactures, which, by means of the Clyde, make their way into every part of the world, and are returned to the citizens of Glaſgow in all the various forms of wealth. At no great diſtance from the water are ſituated their tanneries, their ſaddleries, and every ſort of leather manufacture. Theſe furniſh great exports to America and the Weſt Indies. Their ſugar refineries, their potteries, which rival thoſe of Staffordſhire, their ſtone and iron manufactories, not to mention their woollen looms, their fabrics of cotton, linen, lawn, and cambric, are diſtributed in various quarters of the lower town. The letter foundry, for printing types, deſerves particular notice; a ſpecies of manufacture, at Glaſgow, allowed to be executed with ſuperior neatneſs and intelligence.

The active inhabitants of Glaſgow partake alſo in the fiſheries of North Britain; but their concern in this branch is chiefly carried on at Port Glaſgow, about twenty miles diſtant, at the head of the Firth of Clyde.

The firſt benefit, which this town derived from the Union, was the large ſhare it took, with England, in the Virginia tobacco trade. Since the American revolution, this article of commerce and manufacture has greatly declined throughout the whole kingdom; but I was informed that, in 1772, out of 90,000 hogſheads of tobacco, imported from Virginia to Great Britain, the town of Glaſgow alone engroſſed 49,000, The vigorous ſpirit of trade, and manual craft, engaged in importing, and working up ſo abundant a quantity of that article, has ſince been ſucceſsfully turned to new objects of commerce; ſo that there is reaſon to believe that, were an accidental failure to happen in any other branch, in the ordinary ſyſtem of buſineſs at Glaſgow, the ingenuity and induſtry of the inhabitants would ſoon ſupply the chaſm.

Paſſing now by the old bridge, and ſtill keeping the Clyde on our right, we proceeded to ſome extenſive open meadow grounds, known by the following names, the Low, the High, and Gallowgate Greens. They all communicate, and are bounded, from the north-weſt to the ſouth-weſt, by continued avenues of lofty trees, with agreeable walks beneath them. As we were making our way to their attractive ſhades, after the warm walk which we had been taking, our curioſity was excited by a novel kind of ſcene upon Low Green: for which you muſt allow me to invent the appellation of the 'Waſhery' of the whole city of Glaſgow. The reſpectable companion of

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our walk, with ſome heſitation, led us to the door of a large reeking edifice; from the threſhold of which, we beheld ſome hundreds of females within the incloſure, all in the buſy acts of rubbing, ſcrubbing, ſcouring, dipping, and wringing all ſorts of linen clothes, accompanied by a loudneſs, volubility, and confuſion of tongues, which ſcorned to wait, each other's motions, for the trifling convenience of being underſtood; and ſuch as naturally recalled the polyglot of Babel,

Amant alterna camœnæ:

But theſe were no dabblers in Helicon. We ventured not a ſtep beyond the entrance of this dome of general purification; and thought ourſelves well off, to have made our retreat, precipitate as it was, without having been the objects of any of that delicate wit and raillery, which diſtinguiſh the place; and from which, we were told, few ſtrangers ſo fortunately eſcape.

Theſe ladies, from their continual habits of bodily activity, and unreſtrained exerciſe of the underſtanding, in their common converſations, acquire a vigour of body, and freedom of ſpirit, which ſometimes render their union formidable.

An inſtance occurred, not long ago, of their differing in opinion from the magiſtrate, in the diſtribution of juſtice; and of their ſucceſsfully undertaking, in a body, to deliver, from the hands of the beadles, a culprit whom they were conducting, according to his ſentence, to be publicly whipped.

We at length reached the walks to which we had been tending, and were rather ſurpriſed to find ourſelves, on a very warm day in Auguſt, the only party, two ladies excepted, who had reſorted from the hot-preſs of this populous town, to enjoy the luxury of a refreſhing ſhade. This circumſtance gave occaſion to ſome diſcourſe on the little propenſity to pleaſure, or amuſement, which the inhabitants of this opulent city have hitherto manifeſted; and my mind was from thence, as you will ſee by and by, led forward through a rapid train of reflections, on the progreſs, perfections, and decay of all civil communities.

Theſe walks, I learnt, are at no time much frequented; although little ſeems wanted but company, and the removal of linen, expoſed to dry, which conceals the verdure, to make them very pleaſant. Wild ſcenes of wood, remote from human abodes, affect the imagination moſt agreeably, from the natural ſtate of undiſturbed ſolitude; but to ſee public avenues, long, ſpacious, and handſomely planted, like theſe, in the vicinage of a fine town, meant purpoſely to aſſemble the rich, the young, and gay, thus neglected and forlorn, excited a ſenſation of diſappointment, to which a ſtranger does not immediately reconcile himſelf. But the citizens of Glaſgow, as I was going to tell you, ſhew little diſpoſition, at preſent, to many of thoſe ſocial indulgences, to which moſt populous towns, whether rich or poor, are generally but too much inclined. They can ſcarcely keep open their play-houſe during the courſe of one month in a year; and their dancing aſſemblies are on foot only in the winter ſeaſon.

The better ranks of women appear little in the ſtreets; indeed ſcarcely any where leſs, being laudably engaged at home in the education of their children, and the œconomy of their families; while their huſbands are employed in their fabrics and counting-houſes, on the means of eſtabliſhing the next generation ſolidly or at eaſe in the world. They, whoſe greater affluence enables them to ſubſtitute deputies in the more laborious provinces of their vocation, are properly occupied in the higher offices of the magiſtracy, the police of the town, or the chambers of commerce and manufactures. One would almoſt conceive Glaſgow to be unacquainted even with the name of idleneſs. The dreaming oſcitancy of a ſet of beings, continually in queſt of ſomething to do, becauſe they can never reſolve to be actually doing, ſo common in moſt towns among thoſe at their eaſe, is unknown here. Every man, and every woman have each their objects of purſuit; and they muſt, at leaſt, be negatively happy, who have not leiſure to be miſerable. A diſh of tea; a party of converſation; a quiet game at cards, without the poignance of

of high play, are the ordinary amuſements of an afternoon's viſit at Glaſgow. The men are not averſe to prolonging converſation after dinner over a bowl of ſmall punch; the favourite beverage of their more ſocial hours. But the pleaſure moſt regularly indulged, is their daily call at the Tontine coffee-room. Here every man meets his friends, or his acquaintance; here he learns whatever is new at home or abroad, in politics, commerce, and often in literature. His mind recovers, or acquires here tone and elaſticity; and each returns to his family or his buſineſs with new ideas to apply, to exerciſe, or contemplate, according to his purſuits, or his humour. Here then is centered the principal amuſement of the place, while the only luxury indulged at Glaſgow, is the paſſion for elegant building. Will this city ever be better, or more innocently amuſed, or indulge in a luxury at once more ſplendid and creditable? The manners of ſociety, however, can never long be ſtationary at their rational point. The ſucceeding generation will find many idle means of ſpending, what the prudence, and induſtry of the preſent, hath been treaſuring up. And as every thing wrong has commonly a defender in him who practiſes it, the good ſenſe of the preſent day will yield in time to a kind of ſophiſtry, which will ingeniouſly repreſent the worſe ſtate as the better. Hence the progreſſive corruption of moral principles, and the beginning of declenſion in ſocial happineſs. A remoter race will be refined into ſomething worſe. As mechanical improvements will multiply the uſeleſs and imaginary conveniencies of life, religious habits will loſe ground: while the former ſtrengthen man's confidence in himſelf, they weaken his dependence on the Providence of God. Riches will increaſe with the extenſion of commerce: vanity, vice, and idle luxuries will make proportionable progreſs. Morality and religion will become too auſtere for good company: external decency, however, will, for ſome time, preſerve their ſemblance till a yet remoter poſterity, under the pretence of farther melioration, will ſee no neceſſity for even the appearance of any principles, religious or moral. This will be called a ſtate of the moſt perfect liberty; the moſt refined philoſophy. The multitude will ſoon underſtand in it a right to govern themſelves according to their will and caprice, like the philoſophers above them. Preachers will ariſe from among the lower order, who will bring the faſhionable philoſophy down to the level of their ideas. Nothing is ſooner learnt, than that every man may do as he pleaſes. Grown, in their own fancies, now as wiſe as thoſe whom they lately thought wiſer, and who once, indeed, poſſeſſed the moſt real ſuperiority, they will ſoon proceed to take the management of their country into their own hands, as being the ſtrongeſt party; will inſiſt next on the equality of all conditions; overthrow all orders and diſtinctions; deſtroy property; diſſolve all the ties of ſociety; murder and maſſacre each other; become barbarians and ſavages; and living in this ſtate, till the miſery and horror of it becomes quite intolerable, they will, at length, humbly liſten to the voice of reaſon, which, in a few individuals, will have remained ſafe and entire amid the wreck of every ſocial good; they will be taught to ſee the neceſſity of perſonal ſecurity, peace and order, to maintain but the loweſt degree of human happineſs, and will diſcover, at length, that theſe can only be procured by religion, morals, public law, a delegated force, and the repreſentative wiſdom of communities, brought into the narrow compaſs of aſſemblies and councils, under the rule of one, or of few, to ſimplify the execution of the common force and wiſdom; nor is it probable that mankind will ever diſcover any thing better or wiſer; perhaps I might ſay, any other poſſible means to give ſtrength, conſiſtence, and duration to governments, than the old inſtitutions, religous and moral, privileged orders in ſociety; diſtinctions of merit, rank, and office; inequalities of rich and poor, which have more or leſs ſubſiſted, hitherto, in every government in the world.

Cities, ſtates, and kingdoms, have their infancy, their childhood, their

youth, their maturity, their old age, their decrepitude, their death, like the individuals of mankind; but communities have the advantage of ſpringing again, like the phœnix, from their own aſhes. The civil death of a neighbouring kingdom, the deſtruction, which we have ſeen of all the beſt principles of ſociety, will, under Providence, produce a renewed order of things: the grand leading principles of ſocial and civil happineſs will all return, under ſome variation, perhaps ſome new modification of the ancient forms, and a renovation of its former glory and ſplendour will ſlowly riſe into exiſtence; although, after the lapſe, we will hope, of many ſucceeding generations, many future ages, but to fall again by the natural progreſs and viciſſitude of human things, into corruption, decay, and ruin. In this rotation revolves the fate of all the kingdoms, empires, and ſtates of the univerſe. The principal difference between them, is in the ſlower, or more rapid, the more or leſs uniform motion of the wheel, which ſeldom ceaſes, however, abſolutely to move on, and the motion of which is, perhaps, never retrograde.

We now quitted the public walks, in which nothing had occurred to interrupt our converſation on the ſtate of ſociety and manners in Glaſgow; from whence you, perhaps, will allow the preceeding reflections not unnaturally to have ſprung; and ſhortly we re-entered the town.

The miſcellaneous nature of a traveller's letter is continually making violent tranſitions neceſſary from one ſubject to another, of a ſpecies totally different. Wonder not then, if from moral reflections, I lead you to the ſcene of a market. This ſort of object in cities, regulated like Glaſgow, by a good police, may be often found worthy of a ſtranger's inſpection. As the markets, at Glaſgow, may be reckoned among the ornaments of the place, ſome account of one of them more peculiarly deſtined for the convenience of the new town, may, perhaps, amuſe you. We were rather ſurpriſed to ſee a circular building, in form of a theatre, with a handſome glazed rotunda to enlighten it, and beneath that, elegant galleries of mahogany, ſupported by columns, running round the whole; and all this to afford covering for the ſhambles of butchers, which occupy the area below, and ſhops of green-grocers, made in certain receſſes, communicating with the galleries. Water, I underſtood, is ingenuouſly conveyed through the columns, in order to waſh the meat-ſtalls, &c. and to keep the whole place clear of offenſive odours. The portals of entrance, into ſome of theſe theatrical markets, are handſomely ſculptured, and embelliſhed with architectural ornaments.

I anticipate your ideas of incongruity between the elegance of theſe ſcenes, and the uſes to which they are applied.

A humouriſt of the herd of Epicurus entertained different notions of this matter, who ſaid, that as the buſineſs of butchers and green-grocers is peculiarly adapted to the gratification of taſte, he could not ſee, why ſo much of the intellectual kind of it, diſplayed on the repoſitory of their articles, were out of place. As critics had not diſdained to borrow the name of that diſcerning ſenſe in arts and morals from thoſe whoſe vocations were wholly concerned with ſenſual taſte and appetite, it was fairly to be ſuppoſed, that there exiſted a natural alliance between eating and the fine arts; and that to inſiſt upon a total ſeparation argued nothing but ſqueamiſhneſs and affectation.

Whatever ingenuity you may allow to this way of viewing the ſubject, the caſe, I underſtand, was partly thus: that ſome novel attraction was found requiſite to induce the butchers and green grocers to relinquiſh their ancient cuſtom of keeping market in the open ſtreets. And, in fact, all the elegance and convenience of their new market-houſes proved, at firſt, ſcarcely powerful enough to overcome the inveterate prejudices of habit. But another reaſon, founded in the good ſenſe of the magiſtrates, principally operated in the refinement I am ſpeaking of. This was to contrive an agreeable inducement for the good houſewives, of better ranks, to continue their œconomical and laud-

able

able practice of purchaſing, themſelves, the proviſions of their houſhold.

This town, among its other public ſtructures, poſſeſſes a ſpacious granary, and two hoſpitals; one called the Merchant's, and the other Hutchinſon's; charitable eſtabliſhments, of peculiar benefit, in this populous reſort of manufactures and commerce. The exchange, the guard-houſe, and the tollbooth, the latter containing the city priſon, and tribunal of juſtice, merited more particular notice than our time allowed us to give them. An inſcription, on the front of the tollbooth, conveys its ſeveral uſes and deſigns, cloſely compreſſed in the following diſtich:

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

After ſome pauſe of reſt, we aſcended the high ground, on the north ſide of the town, for the gratification of inſpecting the acqueduct bridge, a newly finiſhed and important work. By means of this bridge, and its appendant locks and baſons, Glaſgow enjoys a communication with the celebrated canal, which joins the Forth and the Clyde. This work forms a new cut, or canal, of ſome miles in length, reaching from the great original one, and on ſimilar dimenſions of width and depth, till it terminates in a fine new baſon near the city, called Port Dundas. This magnificent aqueduct carries the water over two lofty rocks; the rocks themſelves ſerving for the abutments of the two extreme piers. The length of the bridge, or acqueduct, is 250 feet, and it is 70 feet high; its channel 8 feet deep, and 54 broad; conſtructed upon four cylindrical arches, each 50 feet in ſpan. You will have ſome idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, from the time and labour found neceſſary for its accompliſhment. On an average, 500 men were employed on each half mile, for the ſpace of three years. Veſſels of ninety-ſix tons, and upward, conveniently paſs this noble canal; and we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing one of conſiderable burden navigated into port, ſoon after our arrival at it.

Glaſgow has alſo the benefit of another canal, running about ten miles eaſtward, to the village of Airdrie. This navigation is of the utmoſt conſequence to this place; as it conveys from the coal mines, at which it terminates, the enormous quantity of that article, equally requiſite for domeſtic uſe, and for the conſumption of the fabrics of the city.

A moment's retroſpect on the united advantages reſulting from ſuch a command of navigable water, and on the ability and induſtry of the inhabitants, in turning them to the beſt account, explains, without difficulty, the flouriſhing and opulent condition of the city of Glaſgow.

Lettice's Tour.

LADY JANE GRAY'S LETTER TO HER SISTER,

THE EVENING BEFORE SHE WAS BEHEADED*.

I HAVE ſent you, my dear ſiſter Katherine, a book, which, though it be not externally adorned with gold, and the curious embroidery of the moſt artful needles, yet internally it is of more value than all the precious mines the wide world can boaſt of. It is the book, my only beſt, and beſt beloved ſiſter, of the law of our great Redeemer. It is the teſtimony and laſt will which he bequeathed to us wretched ſinners, to lead us in the path of eternal happineſs; and, if you read it with an attentive mind, and an earneſt deſire of following its precepts, it will ſurely bring you to an immortal and everlaſting life. It will teach you to live, and learn you to die; it will win you more, and endow you with greater felicity, than you could have gained by poſſeſſing the eſtates of our afflicted father: and as you would have inherited his honours and eſtates had the Almighty proſpered his undertakings; ſo, if you apply diligently to this book, labouring to direct your life according to the rule it contains, you ſhall be an inheritor of ſuch riches as neither the covetous can withdraw from you, the thief ſteal, nor th moth corrupt.

* This letter was written in Greek, on the blank leaves of a New Teſtament, in the ſame language; which ſhe bequeathed as a legacy to her ſiſter the Lady Katherine.

Desire with David, my dear sister, to understand the law of the Lord your God; live still to die, that you may through death obtain eternal life: and flatter not yourself, that the tenderness of your age shall lengthen your days; for all hours, times, and seasons, are alike to the Almighty when he calleth; and blessed are they whose lamps are furnished when he cometh. The Lord will be equally glorified in the young as in the old. My good sister, once more let me intreat thee to learn to die. Deny the world, defy the devil, despise the flesh, and delight yourself only in the Lord: Be penitent for your sins, but do not despair: Be strong in faith, but do not presume; and desire, with St Paul, to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, with whom, even in death, there is life. Imitate the good servant, and even in midnight be waking; lest, when death stealeth upon you, like a thief in the night, you be found sleeping with the servants of darkness; and lest, for want of oil, like the foolish virgins, you be refused admittance to the marriage-supper; or, like him who had not on the wedding-garment, be cast to outer darkness.

Rejoice in the Redeemer of mankind, as I trust you do; and as you have taken the name of a Christian, follow, as near as possible, the steps, and be a true imitator of your great master Christ Jesus; take up your cross, lay your sins on his shoulders, and always embrace him.

With regard to my death, rejoice as I do, my dearest sister, that I shall be delivered from this body of corruption, and clothed with the garment of incorruption; for I am assured that I shall, by losing this mortal life, obtain one that is immortal, joyful, and everlasting; which I pray the Almighty to give you, whenever he shall please to call you hence, and to send you his all-sufficient grace to live in his fear, and to die in the true Christian faith, from which I exhort you, in the name of your Almighty Father, never to swerve, either from the hopes of life, or the fears of death. For if you would deny his truth, to prolong a weary and corrupt being, Omnipotence himself will deny you, and cut short, by his vengeance, what you were desirous of prolonging by the loss of your soul: but if you will cleave to him, he will extend your days to a period uncircumscribed, and to his own glory. To which God bring me now, and you hereafter, when it shall please him to call you. Farewell once more, my beloved sister, and put your whole trust in the Almighty, who alone can help you. Amen.

Your loving Sister, JANE DUDLEY.

Warning was given to Lady Jane to prepare for death: a doom which she had long expected, and which the innocence of her life, as well as the misfortunes to which she had been exposed, rendered no unwelcome news to her. Queen Mary's bigotted zeal, under colour of tender mercy to the prisoner's soul, induced her to send divines, who molested her with perpetual disputations; and even a reprieve of three days was granted her, in hopes that she would be persuaded, during that time, to pay, by a timely conversion, some regard to her eternal welfare. Lady Jane had presence of mind, in those melancholy circumstances, not only to defend her religion by all the arguments then in use, but also to write a letter to her sister in the Greek language; in which, besides sending her a copy of the Scriptures in that tongue, she exhorted her to maintain, in every fortune, a like steady perseverance.

'On the day of her execution, her husband, the Lord Guildford, desired permission to see her; but she refused her consent, and sent him word, that the tenderness of their parting might probably overcome the fortitude of both, and would too much unbend their minds from that constancy which their approaching end required of them. Their separation, she said, would be only for a moment; and they would soon rejoin each other in a scene, where their affections would be indissolubly united; and where death, disappointments, and misfortunes, could no longer have access to them, or break in upon their felicity and repose.'

YEARLY

YEARLY EPISTLE OF THE QUAKERS;

By adjournments, from the 19th to the 28th of the 5th month, 1794, inclusive, to the quarterly and monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

'*Dear Friends*,

'A DEGREE of that love which drew our predeceſſors from the various forms of religion, to wait upon the Lord, and to ſerve him in ſimplicity and holy fear, engages us afreſh to ſalute you; deſiring that ye may increaſe and abound in every good work; and that, as lights in the world, ye may ſo ſhine as to glorify our Heavenly Father.

'Our preſent aſſembly hath been very large; and we have, as uſual, received accounts from the ſeveral branches of this meeting, and alſo epiſtles from our brethren on the American continent. The amount of ſufferings brought in this year (chiefly for tithes and thoſe called church-rates) is ſix thouſand nine hundred and forty pounds in Ireland. Here we may briefly remark, that, as we believe no genuine Miniſter of Chriſt can dare to traffick with the truths of the Goſpel, we are concerned fervently to exhort all friends to be ſtedfaſt, in maintaining the teſtimony moſt ſurely given us to bear againſt this violation of the ſpirit and letter of it.

'We have been reminded, in this meeting, of ſuch of our friends as are in lonely ſituations, and few in number. We deſire theſe may be concerned not to neglect their little meetings; but therein to wait upon the Lord, in whoſe preſence there is life, and to have their expectations on him alone; conſidering, that his tender compaſſion is not only to the multitude, but deſcends even to the two or three gathered in his name. Let this indeed be encouragement to all, to perſevere in the practice of aſſembling for the worſhip of God; and, as all are in need of help from above, to ſtrengthen them in the performance of their ſeveral duties, whether as parents, as heads of families, as children, or as ſervants; let us humbly truſt that thoſe who thus, in integrity of ſoul, honour him, and endeavour to walk before him with acceptance, will by him be honoured with his gracious aſſiſtance and ſupport.

'We find ourſelves alſo engaged at this time, to caution all our fellow-profeſſors to watch, with cloſe attention, againſt giving way to the unſubjected activity of their own ſpirits. Many there are, who, although willing to confeſs the impotency thereof for promoting the ſpiritual welfare of men, are yet unwilling to ſubmit it to the reſtraint of divine wiſdom in outward engagements. From this cauſe ſuch have often failed in plauſible purſuits, often brought reproach on our profeſſion, often diſtreſs on themſelves. Thus alſo ſome have been improperly led into ſpeculative opinions on the affairs of this unſtable world, and the commotions which rend it, very inconſiſtently with the purity and ſimplicity of our principles, and unbecoming thoſe who profeſs to be ſubjects of the peaceable kingdom of Chriſt. Some alſo indulge themſelves in contention, even to great exceſs. Follow peace with all men. Study to be quiet and to do your own buſineſs; remembering that the ſpiritual Jeruſalem is a quiet habitation; and that to lead a holy, unblameable life among men, walking in the fear of the Lord, and according to the direction of that light wherewith he favours us, is to contribute, in the degree which he approves, to the advancement of true reformation in the earth.

'Although we are ſtill unable to rejoice in beholding an end to the ſufferings of our African fellow-men, we continue to cheriſh a tender concern for their reſtoration to their proper rank in ſociety. On the ſubject of the ſlave trade being laid before us, a ſolemn pauſe enſued; and though no ſtep appears expedient for us, at this juncture, to take as a body; we deſire that every one of us may continue to ſympathize with this afflicted people, and endeavour to excite, in his reſpective ſphere of acquaintance, a like compaſſion for their almoſt unparalleled ſufferings.

'Dear

'Dear Friends, we have not any deſire unprofitably to multiply words; but, oh that we might be enabled to rouſe the ſupine among us, of every age, and of every appearance, to the aweful thought that they are not their own! Surely, were this alarm effectually ſounded in their ears, many, who now gird themſelves, go whether they liſt, and abſent themſelves when they liſt from an attendance on the Lord's ſervice, would not only ſubmit to be reſtrained by his fear, but would pray that his hand might not ſpare, or his eye pity, until a diſpoſition was produced and eſtabliſhed in them to ſerve him in ſingleneſs of heart.

Signed, in and on behalf of the meeting, JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN,
Clerk to the meeting this year.'

A SERMON,

Attributed to the Rev. LAURENCE STERNE, but not found in his works. Eccleſ. vii. 22. *I ſaid I will be wiſe; but it* was far *from me.*

AND how, indeed, ſhould it be otherwiſe; when a man promiſes what it is not within the reach of his power to attain? Where is the man who can vie with Solomon in knowledge, experience, and diſcretion? Yet, how many ſay, 'I will be wiſe,' and are convinced they are really ſo? Was their error profitable to their country, friends, or family, in favour of its happy effects I would be tempted to place it in the rank of virtues: But, as it is an idle vanity, the dream of a corrupted ſelf-love, deſtructive to morality and their happineſs, it is my duty to tell them that their wiſdom is folly.

Whoever thinks himſelf wiſe, is generally either a rich fool, who takes the language of flattery for that of truth, or an hypocrite, who has laid your credulity under contribution; the ſenſible and virtuous man will repeat, after Solomon, 'I ſaid I will be wiſe; but it was far from me.'

The wiſeſt man is he who is ſubject to leaſt vices, errors, or follies; to no higher degree of perfection can we ariſe. Moraliſts inſiſt we have it in our power to triumph over human frailties. I do not commend their zeal, as its juriſdiction may prevent the progreſs of virtue. Never attempt to perſuade men that they can be perfectly wiſe, ſtill leſs that they ought to be ſo, if they will have a place in the kingdom of God. The deſpair of being happy after death, may annihilate the ſenſe of their duties, and bring them imperceptibly to an abſolute contempt of religion.

All pleaſures are no more crimes, than all ſelf-denials are virtues. The neglect of a duty is not always a violation of it. Humanity and religion bid me to be benevolent and charitable; but not to feed the idleneſs of a profligate beggar, or of an abandoned proſtitute.

It is by the good he does to ſociety, more than to the auſterity of his morals, that a man is deemed wiſe and virtuous. The qualities which make a ſaint are very different from thoſe which make a citizen. They are ſeldom as beneficial to the world as the vanity that delights in acts of juſtice and generoſity.

Perpetual prayers and faſting do not become the ſocial man, who ought to practiſe only the virtues uſeful to the ſociety in which Providence has placed him: If he be temperate in his diet and pleaſures, ſo much the better for him: But why ſhould I praiſe him for a quality which is good for himſelf alone? Let him reſtore peace in a diſunited family; relieve the diſtreſſed; delight in his power of doing good; and diffuſe happineſs around him; then I will call him a virtuous man, worthy of our eſteem and reſpect.

That woman has no claim to wiſdom who, though a ſincere devotee to virtue, affects an air of libertiniſm in her manners; unleſs her looks, dreſs, and converſation, agree perfectly with the love of her duties, her virtue is of no advantage to the public, who, from our appearance, judging often of our morals, conclude that we are what we ſeem to be. I ſay it without the fear of a reproof, the libertine whoſe deportment ſupports the cauſe of virtue, has a more lawful title to the eſteem of the world, than

than the chaſte woman who betrays it by her levity and thoughtleſſneſs.

Should ambition, pride, or ſelf-intereſt, be the motive of the good you do, it matters not; for the practice of virtue is only the performance of our duties. Would you, or the ſociety, accept of no benefit but what would be conferred through the love of virtue itſelf; emulation, I fear, would ſoon die in every heart, and man ſink into a brute.

It is not enough for a virtuous man not to do ill, he muſt do good, be juſt, and as, when he dies he would wiſh he had lived. Were it eaſy to act always agreeably to thoſe maxims, Solomon would not have ſaid, 'I will be wiſe; but it *was* far from me.'

So many paſſions we have to oppoſe and conquer, before we can obey the dictates of reaſon, that the miniſters of the holy religion we profeſs, ought to employ the moſt gentle means to reclaim a man from his errors, and perſuade him into the ſervice of virtue. They ſhould not aſk of him the practice of duties which, at the beſt, are ridiculous or abſurd, and frighten his imagination with the neceſſity of a perfection for which he was not created.

A good citizen will always be a tender parent, a faithful friend, and a generous protector of the unfortunate. In the qualities which form that character, are comprehended all the virtues preſcribed by God and nature for his happineſs, and that of ſociety. Aſk but what he can give, command but what he can execute, beware eſpecially of making the love of his duty a myſtery; for if he be not at liberty to chooſe between vice and virtue, he may think the latter as fantaſtical as the means to force his faith in it are irrational and odious.

The actions of men ſpring from their paſſions. Thoſe paſſions it ſhould be the care of the legiſlature to direct, improve, or correct. Let us not deceive ourſelves; the honour of being thought virtuous, proves more often the cauſe of a generous action than virtue. The ſelf-applauſe of our own heart we do not always value ſo much as the eſteem of the public. Feed the love of glory in every breaſt, and you ſhall have men the moſt perfect that ever exiſted. Would princes ſubſtitute rewards for virtue inſtead of inventing puniſhments for crimes, they would reign over men, and not over a world of ignorant and contemptible ſlaves.

I have deſcribed man as he ought to be, to have a right to the homage the world is always inclined to pay to thoſe whoſe qualities or virtues are beneficial to the public. Whoever tells you that human nature can aſcend ſtill higher, is an impoſtor.

Men are formed for a life of ſpeculation no more than for a life of pleaſure. God has not given us paſſions, feelings, or faculties, to be thrown away upon chimeras, or amuſements which leave behind but ignorance or pain.

There are duties peculiar to every ſituation: Properly attended to, they would inſure our happineſs, and contribute to that of others; to indolence, and the fooliſh purſuit of trifling joys, we may attribute that uneaſineſs which clouds our mind with diſcontent, and ſometimes with the hatred of life. Unleſs we be induſtrious to blend buſineſs with pleaſure, the ſerious purpoſes of our exiſtence with diſſipation, we muſt neceſſarily wander from the path of felicity and glory, and lead a life as uncomfortable to ourſelves, as unimportant to ſociety.

Let us attend to the wants of the mind, and not force upon it a variety of objects it diſdains to be entertained with. When its faculties are exerciſed as they ought to be, they enlighten our underſtanding, warm our hearts with every virtue, and free us from the painful ſenſations attached to indolence and luxury. The enjoyments of a benevolent heart, animated by religion, are unſpeakably delightful, and the only ones it becomes us to wiſh for, and to endeavour to obtain: all other pleaſures are inſipid, and vain as the imagination that creates them.

Moſt men judge of themſelves more from the opinion you ſeem to have of them, than from a real knowledge of their own worth; from hence ſprings that quantity of pretended wiſe men and women, who, at the bar of impartial reaſon, would ſink to the claſs of fools.

Know

Know thyſelf: It is not an eaſy matter. Men born in affluence have ſeldom a friend candid, honeſt, or ſenſible enough to tell them their defects. It is only at the ſchool of adverſity that they can acquire a true eſtimate of their characters. Tell that man, who betrays in every action an invincible ignorance of the means of being happy, and longs only for thoſe things that are noxious to his health, reputation, and peace of mind, that his conduct is inconſiſtent with reaſon, he will not underſtand you. Tell that young woman, ſo ſtudious of her dreſs, who courts the ſmiles of the man ſhe deſpiſes, that the time ſhe ſpends at her toilet, and in the company of coxcombs, would be better employed in reading, reflecting, and improving her underſtanding; her leering look will reply, ſhe does not believe you. Their manner of life is not a fault of their natural diſpoſition, but the inevitable conſequence of your behaviour to them. They are much more reſpectable than you are; for, had you not intended to profit by their indiſcretions, you would not have cheriſhed their follies, nor, by a feigned reſpect, induced them to think themſelves wiſe.

'What, then, would you really have us believe that we are all abſolutely and neceſſarily the dupes of our paſſions?' Not ſo; but I would tell you, that you may acquire ill habits eaſily, but will find it difficult to get rid of them. 'All is vanity,' ſaith the Preacher. How! is ALL vanity? Where then is our hope? No, certainly: when we lead a godly life, and endeavour, as far as our frail nature will permit, to trace the paths of religion and virtue, all is NOT vanity. Yet the Preacher was right; for he meant it of the fond purſuits of the world, in which we too often flatter and ſupport each other. This is a great evil under the ſun.

The flatterer is as great an enemy to virtue as the indiſcreet moraliſt. Though their ends be abſolutely different, they produce the ſame effect. Religion ſuffers equally by the villany of the former, and the imprudent zeal of the latter.

Women born for loving you, will always adopt the form you like the beſt. If you are a man of ſenſe, they will be rational beings; their morals are as much in your power, as yours are in that of the legiſlation; from being the mere children of error and fancy, you may raiſe them to the dignity of human nature: but before you think of reforming them, it is highly neceſſary to gain the command of yourſelves; it is thus alone that you can have the leaſt pretenſion to any ſhare of wiſdom; it is thus alone that you can attain to piety and virtue. Whenever you entertain any other idea of being wiſe it will be *far* from you: but from ſuch a reſolution you may expect to meet with ſatisfaction in this world, and in the next eternal felicity; which God, of his infinite mercy, grant that all here preſent may attain to!

THE UNFORTUNATE ATTACHMENT.

WE ſometimes ſee, on the theatre of life, certain illuſtrious perſonages who ſeem to have made their appearance only to excite the regret of the virtuous, and extort tears from the heart of ſenſibility. Such were the noble Don Carlos, heir-apparent to Philip II. of Spain, and the beauteous and accompliſhed Elizabeth princeſs-royal of France.

The univerſal hopes of the Spaniſh nation were centered in Don Carlos. The Emperor Charles V. his grandfather, ſuperintended his education himſelf, and it was imagined, that the young prince would one day rival him in his exploits, and ſurpaſs him in virtue. Fired with ſeeing himſelf the object of the attentions of a grandſire ſo celebrated, Don Carlos ſhewed a fondneſs for his inſtructions which probably he never would have ſhewn for the lectures of any other maſter. The magnanimity and heroiſm of Charles V. ſeemed to be refined in their paſſage into the ſoul of his grandſon; and to thoſe qualities which are formed to excite admiration, he joined thoſe which are better calculated to make princes the objects of affection, namely, that openneſs of addreſs, that affability, that generoſity, which were the conſpicuous and ſhining qualities of

Francis

Francis I. of France, the great rival of Charles V.

Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter of Henry II. was, at this period, the brighteſt ornament of the French court. She united more ſweetneſs, nobleneſs, and ſenſibility, to all the exterior charms, than can eaſily be conceived. Her beauty was ſo powerful, that ſhe gave riſe to a proverbial expreſſion, ſtill uſed in Spain, 'That the wiſeſt and moſt cautious could not behold her without danger.'

The diſputes between Charles V. and Francis I. had been kept alive by their ſucceſſors; but the exhauſting of the two nations at length made them wiſh to put a period to a war, which had proved no leſs tedious than deſtructive; and the propoſal of a marriage between Elizabeth and Carlos, which had been made ſome years before, was now revived as one of the preliminaries for a peace.—In the mean time, convinced, as well as all Europe, that the conſequence of ſo equal an alliance would be a general pacification, the Prince of Spain, and Madame of France were inſenſibly accuſtomed to look upon themſelves as deſtined for each other, and were happy in the thought. Elizabeth was fond of talking with thoſe of her own age of the happineſs that awaited her; the Prince, on the other hand, only regretted that the arrangements of policy had delayed his happineſs ſo long. Thus they both looked forward with impatience for the moment which was to make them one, when an unforeſeen event fruſtrated their hopes, and plunged them in the deepeſt abyſs of miſery and deſpair.—Philip II. having loſt his wife Mary Queen of England, thought proper to demand the Princeſs in marriage, for himſelf, whom he had already obtained for his ſon No pretext could be aſſigned for a refuſal, without hazarding a continuation of the war; and Elizabeth was ſacrificed to reaſons of ſtate.

To deſcribe the ſituation of this beautiful young Princeſs, on ſuch a ſudden change, is not eaſy. All the ſuperſtructure of her happineſs was diſſolved in a moment. It was no longer the ſympathy of two youthful hearts; but ſhe was condemned to the moſt diſmal ſlavery with a monarch of an auſtere and gloomy diſpoſition, of an advanced age, and who had made it a cuſtom, and a kind of law, never to unbend, at leaſt in public, from the moſt rigid auſterity.—The news alſo ſtruck Don Carlos like a thunder-bolt: of all probabilities, this new marriage was the laſt he could have expected. From that moment he hoped for no more happineſs in this world; he led a moſt retired life, and fell into a deep melancholy, which continued till the day of his death.

When the intended Queen arrived at the gates of Madrid, the King ſent his ſon to meet her, accompanied by the greateſt nobles of his kingdom. The ſight of Elizabeth was but ill calculated to cure him of a paſſion with which fame and her portrait had inſpired him. As ſoon as he ſaw her, he ſaw his misfortune in its utmoſt extent. The Princeſs eaſily diſcovered the ſecrets of his heart: as their feelings were ſimilar, their ſouls underſtood each other.

The Queen's charms produced all their effect on Philip II. He conceived a violent paſſion for her: but that paſſion was tinctured with his gloomy and diſſembling character; and Elizabeth could not help contraſting his diſpoſition with that air of ſenſibility which animated all the behaviour of Don Carlos.

Some ſhort time after, an involuntary accident induced the Prince to inform himſelf, in a more decided manner, of what paſſed in the breaſt of the Queen. One day, being by chance left alone with her for ſome moments, Don Carlos begged her, in the moſt ſuppliant manner, to pardon him, if the ſecret which he meant to retain ſhould eſcape from his breaſt; he informed her of what he had felt at a time when, without being criminal, he turned his thoughts ſolely upon her, and to what torments he had been expoſed ever ſince the fatal period which had deſtroyed his hopes.—The Queen could not hear him without an emotion which revived the ideas of her own ſenſations, nor without confeſſing the eſteem ſhe had conceived for him when he was deſtined to be her huſband; ſhe added, that ſhe ſtill thought him worthy of that eſteem, and that to the utmoſt of her power ſhe would

would give him all thoſe conſolations which were conſiſtent with what their common duty preſcribed to them.

From this inſtant the illuſtrious, but unfortunate, pair found no moments more happy than when they had an opportunity of blending their tears together, and of exhorting each other to endure the cruelties of fortune with fortitude and intrepidity.

Some time after this Don Carlos was ſent to Alcala to finiſh his ſtudies. The city of Alcala made him a preſent of a very fine horſe, which no perſon could break in; he reſolved to mount it, but met with ſo dangerous a fall that his life was deſpaired of. In this extremity, his heart inflamed more than ever with his paſſion; he charged the Marquis de Poſa, his favourite, to carry to the Queen his laſt adieu. When the Marquis diſcharged his melancholy commiſſion, the diſtreſſed Princeſs could not reſtrain the exceſs of her grief: ſhe thought herſelf no longer obliged to lay herſelf under any reſtraint; for ſhe imagined, that, after the death of the Prince, (which ſeemed inevitable), her compaſſion would never be interpreted as criminal. In a word, ſhe wrote him a moſt tender and pathetic letter, ſuch as a violent paſſion, under long reſtraint, could alone inſpire; it was the utmoſt effuſion of her ſoul. This letter had an unexpected effect upon Don Carlos; it reſtored him to his health.—On his return to Madrid, notwithſtanding the greateſt importunities, the Queen could never recover from him this precious pledge of her love: it was deſtined to be the ſentence of his death.

But political matters haſtened the deſtiny of theſe two lovers. Deputies from Flanders were come to court to endeavour to ſoften Philip II. in favour of the diſtreſſed provinces, whom the tyranny of their governors had hurried into the moſt dangerous rebellion. The humanity of Don Carlos was known to all Europe; the deputies aſſured him that the people had the moſt favourable opinion of him, and that no one was more capable than himſelf to put an end to their troubles. An ardent deſire of glory, therefore, together with the ſolicitations of the Queen, who ſaw two well the fatal effects which the ſentiments they cheriſhed for each other might produce, all determined the Prince to demand of his father the government of the Low Countries; but Philip had conceived a ſecret enmity againſt a ſon whoſe qualities were ſo oppoſite to his own, and Don Carlos met with a refuſal.

In the mean while the rebellion increaſed every day, and the deputies preſſed Don Carlos very warmly to ſet out for Flanders, aſſuring him that his preſence would reſtore every thing to order. The Prince made a ſecond application for the government, anſwering with his life that he would appeaſe all the troubles; but ſtill met with a refuſal. At laſt he reſolved to comply with the wiſhes of the people, to prevent the effuſion of blood, and to ſerve his father in ſpite of himſelf. He fixed the time of his departure, and, till the day appointed, took the greateſt precautions for the ſecurity of his own perſon; he had a very extraordinary lock made for his apartment, which could not be opened on the outſide, and every night placed a brace of piſtols and two ſwords under his pillow. But he was encompaſſed with ſecret enemies, who watched all his motions, and turned all his precautions againſt him. The principal of theſe was the Princeſs d'Ebolé, firſt lady of honour to the Queen, who had a liking for the Prince, and never could forgive the cold politeneſs with which he had received her advances. This vindictive female cheriſhed the antipathy which Philip had to his ſon; and, by communicating to him all the conjectures ſhe had formed, eaſily ſucceeded in planting the moſt violent ſuſpicion in his reſtleſs boſom. The King was in this ſituation, when Don Juan of Auſtria informed him, that it was reported Don Carlos was making conſiderable collections of arms and money. Immediately after, the maſter-general of the poſt-office came to inform him, that a Frenchman belonging to the Queen had ordered two horſes to be got ready againſt the evening.—The King, alarmed by theſe accumulated proofs, made no doubt but his ſon had formed

ſome

ſome plot againſt him. He immediately poſted ſentinels in all the avenues to the Prince's apartments; he ſent for the ſmith that had made the new lock, and ordered him to ſpoil the wards. Don Carlos entered at the uſual time; as it was intended to arreſt him when he attempted to eſcape, they waited for ſome time after the hour appointed; but ſome unforeſeen circumſtance had determined him to delay his departure. The King ordered them to break in. The Count de Lerma entered firſt, and found the Prince faſt aſleep; he even took away the arms from under his pillow without awakening him. After this the King entered in perſon, preceded by a great number of the nobles armed with ſwords and piſtols. The Prince, on opening his eyes, cried out, 'I am a dead man;' when his father replied, without the leaſt diſcompoſure, that 'all they did 'was for his good.' They ſeized his papers, and diſcovered a great many letters from the Queen, none of which contained any thing criminal: at laſt they met with that affectionate letter written to him at Alcala when his life was deſpaired of. On peruſal of it, Philip was torn with the torments of the moſt dreadful jealouſy; but he had the addreſs to keep his feelings to himſelf. During this interval the apartment of the Prince was rifled, and all the rich furniture was taken away, ſo that they left only a wretched mattraſs for the preſumptive heir of ſo many kingdoms to repoſe on.

The two deputies from Flanders were arreſted the ſame day: one of them was beheaded, and the other had the permiſſion of putting an end to his life by poiſon. But the King transferred the trial of his ſon to ſuch hands as he could depend upon: he named the inquiſitors for his judges. They ſifted the affair with a diligence ſcarcely to be credited: they beſtowed the moſt extravagant praiſes upon the rigour of Philip II. whom they preferred in firmneſs to Abraham; nay, the wretches did not ſcruple to compare him to the Supreme Being, who ſacrificed his only Son for the ſalvation of mankind.—They condemned Don Carlos to perpetual impriſonment during life.

Notwithſtanding all the precautions which were taken to render his impriſonment a profound ſecret, it was ſoon ſpread all over Europe. The King of France, the Empreſs, and moſt other powers in chriſtendom, united in endeavouring to procure him his pardon. Inſtead of being touched with theſe ſolicitations, Philip II. employed himſelf in multiplying the moſt diſmal objects round his ſon. The young Prince was obliged to put on mourning; his priſon was hung with black, which was embroidered with the emblems of death; his victuals were brought him by ſtrangers who were clothed alſo in black, and who ſerved him with down-caſt looks, keeping the moſt profound ſilence. He ſeemed to be immured alive in ſome ſepulchre inhabited by ſpectres. All theſe ſufferings excited the livelieſt compaſſion in the people; and the King was apprehenſive that, if he deferred his vengeance much longer, he might be hindered in the execution of it. A ſubtle poiſon was therefore ſprinkled upon the Prince's linen, and upon all the victuals that were brought him; but, either from the ſtrength of his conſtitution or from ſome other cauſe, the poiſon had no effect upon him.—In a word, he was at laſt informed he might chooſe himſelf what manner of death he would die.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſituation of the Queen when ſhe heard this final deciſion of the inexorable Philip. It was ſhe who had preſſed all the powers of Europe to ſolicit a pardon for the Prince of Spain. As a laſt reſource ſhe perſuaded him to demand a perſonal interview with the King.

Whatever repugnance Don Carlos might have for ſuch a ſtep, he was however willing to give the Queen this laſt mark of compliance with her will.—When they announced his father's arrival, 'ſay my *king*,' replied he in a melancholy accent, 'and not my *father*.' As ſoon as he ſaw him, he fell at his feet, bedewed them with his tears, and aſked his forgiveneſs in the moſt melting expreſſions, telling him, 'that it was his own blood he was going to ſhed.'—'When my blood is bad,' replied the hard-

hard-hearted father, 'I offer my arm to the ſurgeon to let it out.' On this the Prince aroſe with a noble rage: 'Know,' ſaid he with great warmth, 'that, if there is any thing in this world that I repent of, it is this ſtep which I have now taken. If ſome perſons, who have a reſiſtleſs power over me, had not impelled me to it, I ſhould never have condeſcended to ſo humiliating a cowardice, and ſhould have died more glorioufly than *you* live.' Immediately after, he aſked the guards whether the bath, in which he was to die, was ready.

The King retired after his ſon's reply, without ſeeming in the leaſt diſcompoſed.—Don Carlos then took off the portrait of the Queen, which he always wore in his boſom, entered the bath, and ordered the veins in his arms and legs to be opened.—In his laſt moments he held this precious image with a ſteady hand; his eyes were fixed upon it with an expreſſion of affection, ſorrow, and rapture; and, while he contemplated it, ſhed his blood, loſt his ſtrength, and breathed out his life in a ſigh for her who had given birth to his love.

The vengeance of this gloomy and vindictive monarch was not yet glutted—the Queen was ſtill living.—One morning the Ducheſs of Alba entered the apartment of Elizabeth with a phial in her hand: the Queen was pregnant, and the Ducheſs informed her that the medicine ſhe had brought was pronounced by the phyſicians neceſſary to give her an eaſy delivery.—As the Princeſs refuſed to take it notwithſtanding all her importunities, the King himſelf entered, and told her, that her taking it was of the utmoſt importance, and that ſhe abſolutely muſt. 'As you inſiſt upon it,' replied ſhe, 'I will.' The ſame day ſhe expired in the greateſt agonies, after bringing forth a dead child.

Thus periſhed, in the flower of their age, the moſt accompliſhed Prince that Spain ever produced, and one of the moſt amiable Princeſſes that ever reigned over that great kingdom. They had ſcarcely attained the twenty-third year of their age: their virtues and their misfortunes are conſecrated in the annals of hiſtory, and will always be dear to the memory of mankind.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

TO ſupport the dignity of our character, we ought to do all the good we can in our ſtations; to be humane; but, above all, to be juſt. It is never our duty to enquire what the opinions of men reſpecting us will be: and our actions ought never to be influenced by an attention to the queſtion of what may be thought of them. It is in times of great public commotion, during the revolution of empires, that this principle ought to be maintained with the greateſt firmneſs. It is then that the juſt man will call forth his talents to ſave his country, exert his genius to repreſent the dangers of exceſs, and his courage to ſtand between the nation and a great crime. He will be hated and perſecuted by all parties, ſince he will not flatter the paſſions of faction; but he conſoles himſelf in recollecting that he performs his duty. Perſecutions appear but an incident that he was to expect, and he ſupports them with fortitude: becauſe he knows they are the effect of miſtakes that cannot be laſting.

Hiſtory reſtores the virtuous man to his juſt rank among his fellow-citizens. My enemies cannot deny that I have acquired great military fame; but, to obſcure it, they paint me as a faithleſs, immoral, unprincipled, man. They would drive me from the theatre of Europe to make room for meaner actors. I am willing to remain a ſpectator of the ſcene; but I cannot conſent to deſcend from the ſtage with opprobrium. Theſe conſiderations have driven me to two deciſive meaſures. The firſt, to publiſh the facts that juſtify the latter period of my public life, which has been the moſt calumniated: The ſecond, to deliver myſelf up into the hands of the Emperor, who, inſtigated and deceived by the groſs calumnies of my perſecutors, has given orders to have me arreſted. Prudence perhaps would

would dictate a different conduct on my part, but duty reſts on other calculations. Theſe are mine: that this voluntary ſurrender of myſelf into his power ought to convince the Emperor of my innocence, and incline him to lay aſide his prejudices. He is repreſented as a juſt man; I believe him to be ſuch. He will value the confidence I place in his character; he will produce the accuſations they have urged againſt me, and I ſhall prove their falſehood. Theſe memoirs will have appeared, in the interval, to juſtify me to the world; and, having gained the confidence of a monarch, even more than any other intereſted in the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and order, I may again render ſervices to humanity and my unhappy country. Should the Emperor refuſe to hear my juſtification, and conſign me to the oblivion of a priſon, I ſhall only have to ſuffer and to die. But this hiſtory of my life will vindicate my name. The conſequences of the treachery and injuſtice of my perſecutors will fall on themſelves; and the Emperor himſelf will regret me.

In the approaching month I ſhall be fifty-five years of age. Shall I really ſuffer loſs if, by ſhamefully concealing myſelf, I can eſcape a few days of reproach or impriſonment.

I was born at Cambray in 1739, of parents not affluent, although they were noble. My father was a man of great virtue and underſtanding; he beſtowed on me a very careful and extenſive education; at 18 years of age I became a ſoldier; and at 22 I was honoured with the croſs of St Louis, and had received twenty-two wounds.

On peace being made in 1763, I began my travels, to ſtudy the languages and manners of different nations. The emigrants have ſaid that at this time I was employed as a ſpy by the French miniſtry. It is not improbable that the *petits-maitres* of Tarentum and Athens (if there were any ſuch men there) have ſaid as much of Pythagoras and of Plato.

In 1768, I was put upon the ſtaff belonging to the army in Corſica; and, having ſerved with reputation in the two campaigns of 1768 and 1769, I was raiſed to the rank of colonel.

In 1770, the Duke de Choiſeuil appointed me miniſter to the confederates of Poland; and I commanded a body of men in that country during two campaigns, and conducted ſeveral very important negociations with various ſucceſs. As the meaſures of the confederates were ill concerted, their revolution was unfortunate, and ended in the partition of Poland.

In 1772, the Marquis of Monteynard, miniſter of war, employed me in correcting and reviſing the military code of laws: at the end of the ſame year, this miniſter, by the expreſs order of Louis the XV. entruſted me with the management of a ſecret negociation relative to the revolution in Sweden; but, having received my inſtructions on this affair immediately from the King himſelf, and unknown to the Duke d'Aiguillon, miniſter of foreign affairs, I was arreſted at Hamburgh in 1773, and conducted to the Baſtile by the orders of that miniſter. The irreſolute Louis XV. yielding to the importunities of Madam Du Barry his miſtreſs, and the Duke D'Aiguillon, diſgraced the virtuous Monteynard, forbore to inform the Duke of the authority he had given me to negociate, and ſuffered me to bear the weight of a criminal proſecution, which the Duke D'Aiguillon, ſuſpecting the truth, feared to carry to all its extremity. I rejected offers of friendſhip and protection made me by that deſpotic miniſter, whom I did not eſteem; and after lying ſix months in the Baſtile I was baniſhed to the caſtle of Caen for three months.

Louis XV. died ſoon after; and D'Aiguillon was diſgraced. I had no inclination to take advantage of the expiration of the *Lettre de Cachet*, for the purpoſe of regaining my liberty; I was anxious to be completely juſtified, and therefore petitioned Louis XVI. to remove me to the Baſtile, and to order a reviſion of my trial. The King would not permit me to remain in priſon, and commanded M. Du Muy, M. De Vergennes, and M. De Sartine to reviſe the trial, and thoſe three miniſters ſigned a de-

declaration that I had been unjuſtly proſecuted. Immediately afterwards I was ſent to Liſle, in my rank of colonel, to make a report reſpecting the new manœuvres which the Baron De Pirſch had brought from Pruſſia. I had alſo a commiſſion to examine a plan for improving the navigation of the river Lys, and another plan of forming a harbour in the channel at Ambleteuſe. And theſe employments occupied the latter end of the year 1774, and the whole of 1775.

In 1776, I was joined in a commiſſion with the Chevalier D'Oiſy, captain of a man of war, and colonel La Roziere, one of the ableſt engineers in Europe, to determine on a proper place in the Channel for the conſtruction of a naval port. I paſſed the year 1777 in the country, twenty leagues from Paris. It is the only period of repoſe in my life. At the end of that year I was invited to Paris, by M. de Montbarey, miniſter of war, on account of the rupture between England and her colonies, which I had long predicted.

In 1778, I procured the office of commandant of Cherbourg to be revived and given to me. Being perſuaded that Cherbourg was better calculated than any other place in the Channel for a national harbour, and being aided by the zeal, activity, and influence of the Duke D'Harcourt, governor of the province, I obtained a deciſion, in favour of Cherbourg, of a queſtion that had been agitated during an hundred years, concerning the preference to be given to Cherbourg or La Hogue, for the ſcite of a naval port. From that time till 1789, I was occupied in ſuperintending the works of Cherbourg, and, during that period, I was but three times at Paris. When I firſt arrived at Cherbourg, it contained no more than ſeven thouſand three hundred inhabitants, and when I quitted that place it contained nearly twenty thouſand inhabitants.

The emigrants, not contented with ſaying I was a ſpy from the miniſtry while I was on my travels, have alſo reported that I was employed by the war-office as one of the tools of its ſecret intrigues, although the time that I have paſſed in Paris, in the different journies I made to that place during twelve years, did not altogether amount to ſix months, and although in theſe journies I very rarely viſited Verſailles.

Let us review this hiſtory: twenty-two wounds received in battle, ſix campaigns in Germany, two in Corſica, and two in Poland, important truſts diſcharged, a city raiſed from obſcurity to a flouriſhing condition, a naval port eſtabliſhed, fortified, and rendered fit for the purpoſes of the navy, twenty years ſpent in travels, that had a knowledge of mankind for their object, and in fine the ſtudy of languages, of the military art, and of the policy of nations; ſuch are the events of which it is compoſed. It will be happy for France if ſhe produce many ſuch deſigning and ſelfiſh men. If thoſe who were called by their birth, their wealth, and their dignities, to maintain the honour, and produce the happineſs of their country, had qualified themſelves with equal care, France would either have needed no revolution, or the revolution would have been more happy and honourable.

For my part, the revolution was not neceſſary to raiſe me to dignities. I ſhould ſoon have been lieutenant-general in the ordinary courſe of promotion, and was on the point of receiving honours that men at that period ſought after. I poſſeſſed an income of 20,000 livres, which was equal to my wants and deſires. Yet I could not but ſee that France was diſgraced abroad, and ruined within. I foreſaw that ſhe haſtened to this latter period of her miſery; and have often warned thoſe of the miniſters, whom I eſteemed to be honeſt men, of the event.

When the revolution commenced, I deprived its character of much of its evil in the place where I commanded. At Cherbourg, the exceſſes of the populace were puniſhed by me with death; but the people could not accuſe me of being *inimicable* to their liberty. Thoſe who were placed in like ſituations would have rendered an ineſtimable ſervice to their country, in exerting the ſame firmneſs with the ſame diſcernment.

The

The military governments of towns in France being ſuppreſſed, I went to Paris, where, during two years, I ſtudied the influence and character of the revolution. The flight of the Princes of France was an irreparable injury done to the cauſe of the King. I foreſaw that the exerciſe of the *veto* would not produce the end that was propoſed by it, and would occaſion the ruin of the monarch's cauſe, and I oppoſed it by all the means that were in my power.

In 1791, I was appointed to the command of the country from Nantes to Bourdeaux. At that period a religious war raged in La Vendee, and the people laid waſte the caſtles and lands of the nobility. I had the good fortune to calm the minds of the people, and to preſerve tranquillity in that country till the month of February 1792, when I was called to Paris, was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed miniſter of foreign affairs.

I am reproached with having cauſed the war by my counſels; but I ſhall prove that the war was already inevitable, when I began my adminiſtration, and that indeed it might be ſaid to have commenced. I acknowledge, however, that my opinion was decidedly for the declaration of war, as was alſo that of the King, who not only approved of my memorial to the National Aſſembly on that ſubject, (which was three days in his hands) but made corrections in it, and himſelf compoſed the diſcourſe he delivered to the Aſſembly on that occaſion.

At the end of three months, finding myſelf embarraſſed by the various factions, and being ſincerely deſirous to ſee the King's council poſſeſſing proper dignity, and his meaſures governed by conſtitutional principles, I changed the miniſtry, and obtained a promiſe that the King would ſanction two decrees which appeared expedient to his ſervice. Having done ſo, I would have retired from the adminiſtration. The King would not grant me his permiſſion; the miniſtry was again changed by his order, and I took the war department. But, ſoon perceiving that the court had deceived me, I reſolved not to be the inſtrument of their intrigues. I predicted to the unhappy King and Queen all the misfortunes in which they were involving themſelves, and I gave in my reſignation three days after being appointed miniſter of war.

I was not driven from the councils of the King, as the emigrants have aſſerted, but reſigned in oppoſition to the entreaties of Louis. He was two days before he would accept of my reſignation, and he did not ſuffer me to depart without expreſſing the deepeſt regret.

After that period, I commanded the armies with the greateſt ſucceſs. If the French had diſplayed as much moderation and virtue as they have enjoyed of ſucceſs, peace had long ſince been reſtored to Europe; Louis would have been on his throne; and the nation would not have been, as now, ſtained with crimes, and the ſlave of anarchy. France would have been happy and illuſtrious under her conſtitution and her king.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The PRACTICE of *Extempore* Preaching recommended; and the Propriety and Advantage of that Mode of Public inſtruction, urged and ſupported by Arguments deduced from Scripture Authority, Primitive Example, Hiſtoric Facts, and the very nature of the Office. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. 8vo. 2s. *Matthews.*

By *extemporary* preaching, the author does not mean preaching from immediate conception without any premeditation, but delivering diſcourſes of which the train of ideas alone has been previouſly digeſted, and perhaps minuted in brief hints, without committing the words, in which they are to be expreſſed, either to writing or to memory. The practice of the Jewiſh prophets, and of Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, is urged as deciſive authority in favour of this mode of preaching:—but, if the extraordinary aids which they enjoyed, and the peculiar circumſtances under which they addreſſed the multitude, be conſidered, it will be eaſily ſeen that little ſtreſs ought to be laid on this argument. With ſtill leſs reaſon is the example of the firſt Chriſtian fathers ſet forth

forth as obligatory on ſucceeding teachers; ſince their ſituation was in many material reſpects different from that of modern preachers; and ſince they fell into too many errors, both in opinion and practice, to be intitled to implicit regard.

Reading ſermons, it is alſo urged, by tying the preacher down to a written taſk, 'puts an unjuſtifiable reſtraint on the ſacred influences,' and 'takes the preacher out of the hands of God.' This is an argument which, if it means any thing, muſt prove all preparation for public ſervice to proceed from a want of faith.

The CONFESSION of James Baptiſte Couteau, Citizen of France, written by himſelf: and tranſlated from the original French, by Robert Jephſon, Eſq. Illuſtrated with nine Engravings. 12mo. 2 Vols. 8s. boards. *Debrett.*

This work, in pretending to be the confeſſions of Couteau, *written by himſelf*, bears on its front the ſtamp of falſehood; for, though the narrator boaſts that, if the reader ſhould 'not find in his book the eloquence of the citizen of Geneva, he will find at leaſt his ſincerity,' nothing can be more certain, that no man was ever capable of drawing ſuch a picture of himſelf as is here aſcribed to the imaginary Couteau.

There is only one point of view in which this work can be entitled to attention. As a literary performance, it has ſome pretenſions to merit; it may boaſt diverſity of incident, boldneſs of deſcription, and ſtrength of language:—but even theſe excellencies, were they prevalent in a much greater degree than we find them, would not be ſufficient to obtain a general ſuffrage in favour of a work which, throughout, exhibits nothing but deeds of barbarity, and images of horror.

A TOUR through Germany: Containing full Directions for travelling in that intereſting Country: With Obſervations on the State of Agriculture and Policy of the different States; very particular Deſcriptions of the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Coblentz, and Mentz, with the Banks of the Rhine, the preſent Theatre of War. Illuſtrated by a Chart, with the Route coloured. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Kearſley.*

This book though not deſtitute of merit, can only be conſidered as a compilation. We are ready to admit that it is, in general, correct in its accounts of the extent, population, and commercial and political ſtate, of the cities of Germany, as well as of the number of poſts which a traveller muſt ride in his way from one place to another, and of the value of the different coins in the various ſtates of the empire: but we muſt obſerve, at the ſame time, that to become acquainted with all theſe circumſtances recourſe may be had to ſeveral publications which contain all that can be found in this. We will, however, do the compiler the juſtice to ſay that he has collected his work from books of authority; and that thoſe, who have not yet read any of the former tours through Germany, may acquire from this work a correct, and to the generality of readers, a competent knowledge of that extenſive, populous, and heterogeneous maſs of ſtates, monarchical and republican, temporal and eccleſiaſtical.

The Spirit of Chriſtianity, compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain. By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. a late Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge. A new Edition. 8vo. 1s. *Kearſley.*

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Miſcellaneous Antiquities, in continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. 4to. No. I. 10s. 6d. No. II. 2s. *Nichols.*

A View of the relative Situation of Great Britain and the United States of America. By a Merchant. 8vo. 1s. *Debrett.*

Conſiderations on the Cauſes and alarming Conſequences of the preſent War, and the neceſſity of an immediate Peace. By a Graduate of the Univerſity of Cambridge. 8vo. 3s. *Jordan.*

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On Electric Atmoſpheres, in which the Abſurdity of the Doctrine of Poſitive and Negative Electricity is inconteſtibly proved; and the real Nature, Production, Mode of Exiſtence, and Properties of Atmoſpheres in an Electric State are clearly demonſtrated and fully explained, &c. By E. Peart, M. D. 8vo. 3s. boards. *Miller.*

POETRY.

POETRY.

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND BEAUTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

What tho' in Britiſh woods no myrtles blow,
Nor rip'ning citrons in our foreſts glow;
Nor cluſt'ring vines extend the long feſtoon
From tree to tree t'exclude the heats of noon;
Nor ſpicy odours from the mountains breath
Their rich perfumes o'er fertile plains beneath;
Yet climbing woodbines ſpread their bloſſoms ſweet,
And verdant eglantines the ſenſes greet;
Wild thorns and hollies overhang the ſteeps,
And up the rocks the cluſt'ring ivy creeps.
Then no fell ſcorpions point their venom'd ſtings;
No prowling tyger from the covert ſprings;
No ſcaly ſerpent, in vaſt volumes roll'd,
Darts on th' unwary loit'rer from his hold;
But fleecy flocks o'er verdant paſtures ſtray,
And heedleſs of the wolf their gambols play;
Light o'er the mountains trip the nimble deer,
Nor dread the hungry lion lurking near.
Bleſs'd land!—though no ſoft tints of pearly hue
Mellow the radiance of the morning dew,
And melt the tender diſtance to the eye,
In one clear tinge of vary'd harmony:—
Yet guiltleſs Autumn breaths its ſultry breath,
Nor taints the breezes with contagious death;
No fen-ſuck'd vapours riſe, and nightly ſhed
Their deadly damps around the peaſant's head;
No pois'nous reptiles o'er his pillow creep,
Nor buzzing inſects interrupt his ſleep;
Secure, at noon, he ſnores beneath the brake,
Nor fears, diſeas'd, with fev'rous pulſe to wake;
Nor e'er, at night, in reſtleſs anguiſh lies
Amidſt the hums of peſtilential flies.
Here no dark gulfs of ſubterraneous fire,
Diſmay and terror through his fields inſpire;
Or burſting forth their molten torrents pour
In blazing floods, and all his hopes devour;
'Midſt echoing ſhrieks of horror and affright,
And the dim ſhades that glimmer through the night.
No earthquakes here quick deſolation ſpread,
And ſhow the mountains tott'ring on his head;
Or yawning chaſms that whole cities entomb
Deep in the earth's unfathomable womb.
Bleſs'd land! though vernal tempeſts often howl,
And Winter's wat'ry clouds on Summer ſcowl;
Yet hence our brooks in even currents flow;
Nor their parch'd beds in early Autumn ſhow;
But ever full the verdant foliage lave,
That hangs reflected o'er the glaſſy wave.
Hence too our trees, e'en to the mountain's brow,
In full viridity of foliage grow;
Nor mourn their ſhrivell'd roots, and wither'd bowers,
When Summer's ſuns exhale the vernal ſhowers.
Hence too, our paſtures rich in verdure ſeed
The riſing vigour of the martial ſteed;
With fatter juices make the milk pail frothe,
And the meek ſheep with warmer fleeces clothe.
Hail native ſtreams, that full yet limpid glide!
Hail native woods, creation's boaſt and pride!
Your native graces let the painter's art
And planter's ſkill endeavour to impart;
Nor vainly after diſtant beauties roam,
Neglectful of the charms they leave at home.

THE FARMER AND LABOURER.

FARMER.

Thomas, awake! the drum and fife I hear;
Unuſual ſounds! my body quakes with fear!
What diſtant yells are thoſe? A woman's ſhriek!
'Tis no recruiting party's drunken freak.
Fly hence, and leave your mid-day's cheering doſe—
The ſound of war is hoſtile to repoſe.
Thomas, ariſe! yon thatch is now in flames,
And from the pillag'd farm, run ſwift the dames.
Too late your lev'ling plans you'll now repent;
Behold the curſe of ſlothful diſcontent.
Away and gain your cot; your babes, your wife,
Implore your refcuing hand, to riſk your life;
Theſe hapleſs victims at your conſcience lie—
Rebel thou art, as rebel thou muſt die.

LABOURER.

Alas! my throbbing heart forbodes ſome ill;
Through all my veins unuſual horrors thrill.
The ſoldier well I ween'd would prove no foe,
For Liberty I thought was bliſs, not woe.

FARMER.

Exchange no word, your reaſon comes too late;
Behold the troops advance—ſubmit to fate.
Had you, miſtaken man, no murmur ſpread,
But till'd the ſoil to earn your daily bread,
Your cant of Liberty and equal Right
Had never challeng'd Heaven's wrathful might;
At eve your cot in guiltleſs peace would reſt;
Your wife, your children, in their ſire be bleſt.
Nor daily pittance ever yet was ſcant,
When induſtry ſupply'd bare ſimple want,
Fell riot, drunkenneſs, the alehouſe ſcore,
Fill'd your weak brain with wild deluſion's roar,
Your thoughts from toil, from daily labour turn'd,
And all the ſlothful man with foul diſorder burn'd.

LABOURER.

Ah! well-a-day! I thought the time would come,
When all the land would riſe at ſound of drum.
Dick thought the ſame, and Thomas ſaid as how
'Twas very hard all day to go to plough,
And vow'd that ſquire Bumkin was no better;
Or parſon Puſſock fam'd for learned letter,

Than us poor harmleſs volks whom God deſign'd
With fleſh and blood to be of human kind:
But, zure, I muſt confeſs he had his pot,
And ſeem'd as thof he had himſelf forgot.

FARMER.

Peace, unſkul, peace! were all as idly prone,
Inſtead of bread, man muſt be fed with ſtone:
All men, 'tis true, are made of fleſh and blood;
But brains like thine are not of ſelf-ſame mud.
God's providence diſtinction made; for thou
Canſt ſhew no wiſdom but in team or plough;
And, couldſt thy knaviſh holiday take place,
The ſtrongeſt club would give the weakeſt chace:
Till devaſtation reign'd through all the land,
And man, ſupine, be loſt to all command.
Is this the golden harveſt thou would'ſt reap?
Nor peaſant ſows, nor ſhepherd tends his ſheep.
Pluck from the thorn the berry and the crab,
And the rough ſkin prefer to woollen drab.
Then, looby, take thy leſſon from mad France,
And view the conſequence of random chance.
See o'er the champaign land a barren ſoil,
The cot forſaken, and the farm in ſpoil;
The peaſants murder'd, or by rapine torn,
From peaceful homes, in wand'ring clans forlorn,
To fell banditti turn'd, embru'd in blood,
Their creſts with crimſon'd motto, 'Public good.'
See where the ſtately caſtle aw'd the plain—
Its lofty walls now boaſt their ſtrength in vain;
Allegiance ſworn, its vaſſals now rebel,
With demon rage like fiends let looſe from hell,
The Chieftain's crime was birth and high deſcent,
The walls give way, the manſion ſtraightway rent,
On the ſharp pike the mangled head is rais'd,
And the damn'd deed is by the nation prais'd.
The ſound of liberty, and rights of man,
In blood reverberates from clan to clan;
Where law has ſanction'd, and where juſtice ties,
Confuſion whelms all forms, all properties;
And chaos reigns among the ſons of men,
'Till God's avenging arm reſtores fair Peace again.

ODE,

To the MEMORY *of the* BRITISH OFFICERS, SEAMEN, *and* SOLDIERS, *who have fallen in the preſent War.*

WHILE Mars prevails o'er earth and main,
Record, O Muſe, the valiant ſlain,
Who fought for Britain's right;
Here ſmiling youth, there manly grace,
Abandon'd to Death's cold embrace,
Are loſt in ſhades of night.

No tender friend, no parent near,
Drops o'er their wounds the balmy tear
Of pity or of love:
But fame eternal is their meed,
And ev'ry bold heroic deed
Is regiſter'd above.

If conqueſt crown our martial bands,
To Heav'n they raiſe their grateful hands,
And meet reſign'd their fate;
And if misfortune cloud the day,
Nor fugitives nor captives they
Diſgrace and ſcorn await.

No earthly foe o'er them has pow'r,
Victorious in that awful hour
Which claims their lateſt breath;
Their ſoul with pureſt rapture flies
Triumphant to her native ſkies,
Nor feels the ſting of death.

Approach their tomb, ye choſen few,
Who Virtue's active path purſue,
And ſhun ignoble reſt.
But hence retire, ye ſlaves of Vice,
Whom Luxury's vain charms entice,
Corrupters of the breaſt.

Ye cold philoſophers, who zeal
For friends or country ne'er could feel,
To ſeek this glorious lot;
And you, by fordid int'reſt charm'd,
Whom never ſpark of honour warm'd,
Forbear this hallow'd ſpot!

Your ſumptuous manſions, letter'd caſe,
And hoarded gold, no longer pleaſe,
When barb'rous foes are near:
But ſhall this coſtly blood be ſpilt,
To ſnatch the ſons of ſloth and guilt,
From danger and from fear?

No! Heroes bleed in Glory's cauſe,
Defenders of their country's laws,
And juſt monarchal ſway.
They bleed to ſave the guiltleſs maid,
To guard the tender orphan's head
From inſult and diſmay;

To ſhield the rev'rend locks of age,
And ev'ry mild benignant ſage,
Who teaches heavenly lore:
To keep from wrong the ſilent grave,
Where reſt the good, the juſt, the brave,
And peace on earth reſtore.

Then ſacred be each honour'd name!
Let Albion ſtill their worth proclaim,
And palms unfading bring.
For them parental chiefs ſhall mourn,
And fainted warriors o'er their urn
Celeſtial dirges ſing.

But when the martial trumpets ceaſe,
And Victory conducting Peace,
Diffuſes joy around:
When notes of triumph rend the ſky,
How many widow'd hearts ſhall ſigh!
What tears bedew the ground!

Their conqu'ring friends ſhall then relate
How brave their deeds, how bleſt their fate,
Who vanquiſh even in death:
And, muſing o'er their glorious doom,
Unbind and place upon their tomb
The well-earn'd laurel wreath.

SECOND

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS.

In our laſt Number we gave at full length the SECOND REPORT of the SECRET COMMITTEE appointed by the HOUSE of LORDS. The SECOND REPORT of the Secret Committee appointed by the HOUSE of COMMONS, is much longer; and, though the general purport is the ſame with that by the LORDS, there is ſome new matter, which we have endeavoured, in the following abridgement, to ſelect, particularly what relates to this country.

THE circumſtances which firſt came under the obſervation of your Committee, containing a diſtinct trace of meaſures for providing arms, was a letter from a perſon at Sheffield, by profeſſion a printer (who has ſince abſconded), which was thus addreſſed—'Citizen Hardy, Secretary of the London Correſponding Society,' and which was found in the poſſeſſion of Hardy on the 12th day of May laſt, when he was taken into cuſtody. The letter is as follows:

'*Sheffield, April* 24, 1794.

'*Fellow Citizens*, The barefaced ariſtocracy of the preſent adminiſtration has made it neceſſary that we ſhould be prepared to act on the defenſive againſt any attack they may command their newly armed minions to make upon us. A plan has been hit upon, and if encouraged ſufficiently, will, no doubt, have the effect of furniſhing a quantity of pikes to the patriots; great enough to make them formidable. The blades are made of ſteel, tempered and poliſhed after an approved form. They may be fixed to any ſhafts, but fir ones are recommended, of the girth of the accompanying hoops at the top end, and about an inch more at the bottom. The blades and hoops, more than which cannot be properly ſent to any great diſtance, will be charged one ſhilling. Money to be ſent with the order. As the inſtitution is in its infancy, immediate encouragement is neceſſary.

Struck thro' in the original. } 'Orders may be ſent to the Secretary of the Sheffield Conſtitutional Society. Signed —.

'To prevent poſt ſuſpicion, direct to.' [Here follows, in the original, the name of the perſon to whom the letters were to be addreſſed, and his reſidence at Sheffield.]

Your Committee ſoon after found that by the different examinations taken before the Privy Council, it was fully eſtabliſhed that the general idea of procuring arms (either muſkets or pikes) to be diſtributed among the members, had of late been frequently the ſubject of converſation at different diviſions among the leading members of the correſponding ſociety, and among perſons who have been moſt active in the meaſures lately taken; that although theſe converſations had frequently taken place they had generally been after the buſineſs of the meetings was cloſed, and when only a few perſons remained. It appears indeed to have been, in a great meaſure, agreed, that this plan was not to be publicly mentioned at the diviſions; particularly it was recommended by one of the moſt active perſons not to mention it till the new plan of conſtitution for the ſociety was ſettled. And it has appeared (in the courſe of this inveſtigation) that the arming buſineſs was all done by private members, and that it was held not fit to talk of the pikes but to thoſe who were to be truſted: That the general buſineſs was done by a committee of delegates; but there was a ſecret committee of five perſons, who tranſacted what was not to be entruſted to the whole of the correſponding ſociety; that they meet at private houſes, and that all the correſpondence comes to them, and what they think proper is laid before the ſociety. But although this plan of precaution and concealment muſt have prevented the diſcovery of a great part of this ſyſtem, inſtances have occurred of proceeding at ſome of the diviſions of the corroſponding ſociety, relative to procuring arms, which your Committee have been enabled to aſcertain.

While your Committee were employed in inveſtigating the origin and progreſs of the plan for arming the people in London and Sheffield, they received intelligence of the exiſtence of ſimilar deſigns in Scotland, which appear to have been in a much greater degree of forwardneſs, and to have been conducted with ſuch ſecrecy that they might have produced the moſt ſerious conſequences, if accident had not led to a timely diſcovery of their nature and extent before they had been carried into execution. This intelligence was communicated to your Committee, in ſeveral letters from Mr Secretary Dundas, which contain ſo full a narrative of the circumſtances leading to the diſcovery of this deſign, of the ſcope and nature of the deſign itſelf, of the principles with which it was connected, and of the means by which it was to have been accompliſhed, that your Committee have thought they could not lay this important matter

before the Houſe in a more ſatisfactory manner than by inſerting the letters at large in this place. It is however to be obſerved, that beſides what relates immediately to this particular head, theſe letters contain matters applying to other important branches of the ſubject of this report; and to which it will be neceſſary hereafter to refer; and that many of the important circumſtances detailed in Mr Dundas's letters have been alſo communicated to your Committee through other channels.

'*Whitehall, May* 19, 1794.

'SIR, I have received this morning, from the Sheriff-Depute of the county of Edinburgh, authentic information of an accidental diſcovery made on the 15th and 16th ult. the general report of which I feel it proper to ſtate to you, as it ſeems materially connected with the enquiry in which the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons is now engaged.

'The creditors of a bankrupt having received information that part of his goods had been embezzled, and were ſecreted in the houſe of an individual, the uſual warrant was iſſued, authorizing a ſearch to be made in the ſuſpected place; and, in carrying it into execution, on the afternoon of the 15th, the officers diſcovered in a private place where they appeared to be concealed, twelve pike or ſpear-heads. The proprietor of the houſe, who happened to be from home at the time, was ſoon thereafter taken into cuſtody, and on being carried before the proper magiſtrate for examination, refuſed to give any account of theſe weapons, to whom they belonged, or for what purpoſe they were intended. On a more narrow ſearch, there was likewiſe diſcovered, in a private and concealed part of the houſe, two other pike or ſpear-heads, ſimilar to the others, two battle-axes, and a ſhaft or pole, with a ſcrew on the end, fitted for receiving either the ſpear-head or battle-ax.

Immediate enquiry being made after the perſons with whom this individual had lately been ſeen in company, and two blackſmiths being mentioned among them, their houſes and ſhops were immediately ſearched; one of the two was alſo taken into cuſtody; the other eſcaped, and abſconded. In the ſhop of the firſt of theſe men were found four pike or ſpear-heads, finiſhed, fitted with ſcrews and ſockets, and ready to be fixed on ſhafts; eight battle-axes, alſo fitted and finiſhed; and twenty blades more not quite finiſhed, but nearly ſo.

'In the ſhop and dwelling-houſe of the other, who had abſconded, no ſuch weapons were found; but the apprentices, on being examined before a magiſtrate, acknowledged that the pike or ſpear-heads firſt diſcovered had been privately manufactured in their maſter's ſhop during the courſe of this fortnight paſt, and carried privately to his houſe as ſoon as completed.

'The battle-axes and blades appear alſo to have been manufactured within this fortnight paſt; and were intended as the maker of them ſaid, for the purpoſe of arming the people, ſhould an invaſion take place. But it appears, that to his apprentices, whom he had employed in aſſiſting him to make them, he pretended they were meant for a gate; an account obviouſly falſe, as he could not point out any gate for which theſe weapons were intended, nor name any perſon who had ordered him to frame a gate of ſo particular a conſtruction.

'Theſe circumſtances have induced the magiſtrates to commit all the perſons concerned, for examination; and the reſult of the enquiries which are at preſent carrying forward, I expect will be regularly communicated to me.—It is proper alſo to inform you, that all the perſons chiefly concerned appear to have been members of the Britiſh convention which met at Edinburgh laſt winter; and ſince the diſperſion of it, have continued the moſt active and leading perſons in the ſocieties whoſe delegates compoſed the principal part of that meeting, who appear at preſent taking meaſures for calling another convention of the ſame nature, which they expected is to take place ſoon in England; and ſome of whom have acknowledged that the propriety of the individuals compoſing theſe ſocieties arming themſelves with ſpears and pikes, has, within theſe few weeks paſt, been the ſubject of converſation amongſt them, and ſteps taken for carrying that purpoſe into execution with caution and ſecrecy.

'The ſilence of one of the perſons, the inconſiſtent and contradictory account of the other, and the flight of the third, throw a very ſtrong ſuſpicion on the purpoſes and intentions of the parties concerned in this tranſaction. The ſheriff is, in the courſe of his duty, proceeding to inveſtigate the matter more accurately: But I conſider it neceſſary and proper to communicate through you to the Committee, information ſo intimately connected

nected with the object of its enquiries, however imperfect that information ſtill is, but which I have no doubt will ſoon be completed. I am, Sir, &c.

Rt Hon. Mr Pitt. HENRY DUNDAS.'

'SIR, *Whitehall, May* 23.

'I have received this morning farther accounts from the Sheriff-Depute of Edinburgh, of the tranſactions ſtated in my laſt letter; and the reſult of the enquiries ſince made by that magiſtrate, and which are ſtill going forward, appear to me of ſuch a nature as to deſerve the particular attention of the Secret Committee.

'One of the individuals mentioned in my former letter has ſince made a diſcloſure, and a perſon ſince taken into cuſtody, and who appears to have been privy to the whole tranſaction, has confeſſed, that theſe weapons were the firſt of a very large number and quantity actually ordered to be made, and intended to be privately diſperſed among the members of the various ſocieties throughout Scotland, ſtiling themſelves friends of the people, and who appear to be at preſent employed in taking meaſures for calling together another Britiſh convention of delegates to be held in England. An order has been given from one town alone in Scotland, for a large quantity of weapons of the nature deſcribed; no leſs a number than 4000 has been mentioned, and more are intended to be diſtributed in Edinburgh. Emiſſaries appear alſo to have been diſpatched, within this fortnight or three weeks paſt, to the manufacturing towns in the weſt of Scotland, for the purpoſe of ſounding the inclinations of ſuch of the inhabitants there who are known to be members of theſe ſocieties; and there is reaſon to believe, from information received from various different quarters, that theſe perſons have by no means been unſucceſsful.

'Paiſley is in particular alluded to as being in a ſtate of great readineſs; and there has been poſitive information received through other channels, that within theſe three weeks perſons of that deſcription have aſſembled themſelves to a very conſiderable number in the night time, for the purpoſe of practiſing the uſe of arms. The particulars of this information, and the extent to which theſe meetings have proceeded, are at preſent matter of enquiry with the proper magiſtrates of the place; but the reſult has not yet been received.

'The formation of this plan is now traced home to certain perſons, ſome of whom are in cuſtody, who appear to be entruſted by theſe ſocieties in Scotland with the moſt unlimited powers in directing their future proceedings, carrying on their correſpondence, and who act as a committee of ſecrecy, conſiſting of a certain number of perſons, the principal and moſt active members of the Britiſh convention. The chuſing of delegates to the expected convention in England, the place of whoſe meeting is not yet divulged, and the raiſing of contributions among the various ſocieties throughout Scotland for defraying the charges of ſuch delegates, appear to be the material part of their preſent employment, and in which it would ſeem they have made ſome progreſs. And it is the ſame committee who have, for theſe ſome weeks paſt, been conſulting and taking meaſures for arming themſelves and the members of the various clubs with pikes and battle-axes, and who have employed the perſons above mentioned in manufacturing them. The ſcheme appears to have been firſt propoſed and agreed upon about a month ago; to have been ſince carried on with the utmoſt ſecrecy and caution; and the weapons, ſo far as has yet been diſcovered, manufactured by ſuch perſons, in ſuch ſmall quantities, in ſuch circumſtances, and under ſuch pretences, as not to render the progreſs of the work probably liable to ſuſpicion or detection; and it was brought to light by the very accidental and ſingular incident which I mentioned in my former letter.

'I have the ſatisfaction of obſerving, that the magiſtrates and officers of the law in Scotland have been, and ſtill continue, active in the ſearches and enquiries making at the different ſuſpected places within their reſpective juriſdictions.—In Perth and Dundee nothing has been diſcovered which can lead me to believe that meaſures have been taken in either of theſe places for making arms, the manufacture of which ſeems to have been confined to Edinburgh, and intended to have been gradually diſperſed from thence to ſuch places as required them. No ſuch weapons have been diſcovered at Paiſley or in its neighbourhood; though the intention of arming, and holding regular nightly meetings, are perfectly aſcertained.

'Information has alſo been communicated, of the authenticity of which there is no room to doubt, that a conſpiracy has been formed, as ſoon as a proper number of theſe weapons were diſtributed among the friends of the people in Edinburgh, to

ſeize

ſeize in the night the perſons of the principal magiſtrates, and officers of the law; the banks, the public offices, guards, and priſon; and after enticing the ſoldiery from the caſtle, by kindling a fire in the middle of the city, to intercept them on their return, by means of different armed parties to be properly ſtationed for that purpoſe.

'It appears likewiſe, from indiſputable facts, that the moſt ſecret and artful means have been and are ſtill uſing with the ſenſible regiments in Scotland, to excite them to diſobedience and mutiny.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Mr Pitt. HENRY DUNDAS.'

'SIR, *Whitehall, May* 24.

'I have received no further accounts of the reſult of the enquiries going on in Edinburgh; but I am ſorry to ſtate, that I have received information from the ſheriff of the county of Renfrew, confirmed by letters received from other reſpectable perſons in Paiſley, that the magiſtrates of that place having, in the courſe of their enquiries, committed on the afternoon of the 19th a man to cuſtody for further examination, a conſiderable number of perſons (ſeveral hundreds) aſſembled in the evening, and after chuſing a preſident, whom they addreſſed by the title of Citizen Preſident, voted a number of reſolutions to the following purpoſe:—That a national convention ſhould be immediately called, to which they would ſend delegates—that they ſhould not petition Parliament, as it was to themſelves alone, and to ſuch convention, they could look for redreſs. They then proceeded to conſider the conduct of the ſheriff and magiſtrates in committing their brother citizen, as he was termed; and, after much diſcuſſion as to the propriety of immediately releaſing him by force, the majority ſeemed inclined to take mild meaſures firſt, and to ſend a deputation to aſk his releaſe. But the magiſtrates having received information of what was intended, and diſmiſſed the man from cuſtody, the mob diſperſed with three cheers, having been previouſly inſtructed by their preſident to abſtain from further tumult, and to obſerve a peaceable and orderly conduct.

'The authority of the civil magiſtrate is, in the mean time, entirely ſuperſeded; and until a proper force is ſent to protect them in the future execution of their duty, which has been anxiouſly required by the ſheriff and magiſtrates, they dare not proceed in the common courſe of legal and judicial enquiry againſt any of the perſons who are ſuſpected of being concerned in theſe violent and tumultuary proceedings. But it cannot eſcape the obſervation of the Committee, how accurately this intelligence correſponds with and confirms the information yeſterday communicated, as to the ſtate of the minds of theſe people in that neighbourhood; the alarm which their leaders feel as to the reſult of the legal enquiries at preſent depending; and the regular ſyſtematic connection between them and the leaders at Edinburgh, as diſcovered from the yet unfiniſhed and haſty examinations taken in that city. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Mr Pitt. HENRY DUNDAS.'

'SIR, *Whitehall, May* 27.

'I have this morning received farther information from Scotland, which appears to me proper to be communicated to the Committee.

'The perſons in whoſe cuſtody the weapons, formerly deſcribed, were found, appear to have acted for ſome time paſt under the name of a committee of ways and means appointed by the Britiſh convention, and to have been empowered by the various ſocieties throughout Scotland to direct all their future proceedings. By means of emiſſaries privately diſpatched to different parts of the country, this committee has ſignified to, and prepared a number of the ſocieties for the approaching convention in England, many of whom have choſen, and all, as far as is yet known, agreed to chuſe delegates to attend it, and ſubſcribe for their expences. The time and place of meeting was not divulged, and were to be communicated from Edinburgh in proper time, by individuals to be ſent from thence for that purpoſe, whoſe arrival was daily looked for by ſeveral of the different ſocieties.—One of the members of the late convention at Edinburgh appears within this fortnight paſt to have been diſpatched, and to have actually performed an extenſive tour through the weſt part of Scotland; to have viſited in his progreſs the towns of Queenſferry, Falkirk, Stirling, St Ninian's, Kilſyth, Kirkintilloch, Campſie, Glaſgow, and Paiſley; in all of which places he appears to have met with the principal perſons concerned in theſe ſocieties; to have left with them, and the members of the ſocieties, copies of a circular letter from the committee of Edinburgh, and inſtructed them in what manner they were in future to carry on their cor-

correſpondence; and to have ſuggeſted to them the propriety of furniſhing themſelves with arms, for the purpoſe of defence, under the pretence of defending themſelves againſt foreign troops. An attempt has been made to diſtribute ſome of the weapons lately diſcovered at Edinburgh, by means of perſons privately diſpatched to the country for that purpoſe; and which ſeems only to have failed in its execution from the timidity of the perſon ſolicited to do ſo.

'An individual of the ſame deſcription has been taken into cuſtody in the country, who appears to have commiſſioned, and actually received from England, ſome muſkets and bayonets. On being queſtioned by the proper magiſtrate, he has refuſed giving any explanation, farther than that he commiſſioned them in the way of his buſineſs.—But it does not appear that he ever dealt in ſuch articles before; no perſon appears to have commiſſioned him to procure any ſuch; and there ſeems to be full evidence of his having ſolicited others to purchaſe what they of themſelves were not thinking of, or wiſhing to provide.

'He admits having correſponded with the London correſponding ſociety on the ſubject of a convention, and that the ſociety of which he is leader had agreed to ſend delegates to it, as ſoon as the time and place of meeting ſhould be divulged.

'A requiſition has been made by the magiſtrates and principal inhabitants of Paiſley, for a military force to protect them in the execution of their duty, and in their perſons and properties; which has been duly attended to. It is with much ſatisfaction I inform you, that the gentlemen of eſtate and character, in the county of Renfrew, have voluntarily ſtepped forward, and determined to ſupport the authority of the civil magiſtrate. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Mr Pitt. HENRY DUNDAS.'

'SIR, *Whitehall, June 2.*

'The information I have received this morning from Edinburgh enables me to ſtate to the Committee, that the tranſactions communicated in my former letters are farther cleared up by the enquiries which have ſince taken place in that city.

'Some of the perſons who abſconded on the firſt diſcovery of the arms concealed in certain houſes, have been diſcovered and apprehended; and the reſult of theſe farther enquiries confirms, in almoſt every particular, the account received from other quarters, and the import of which I have already laid before the Committee.—The eſtabliſhment of a ſecret committee at Edinburgh, inveſted with full powers to direct the future operations of the ſocieties throughout Scotland; the regular correſpondence privately carried on by means of emiſſaries diſpatched to the different towns; the aſcertaining the exact number of perſons in theſe ſocieties, who were directed to provide themſelves with arms, and to hold themſelves in readineſs for any meaſure which the ſecret committee might in due time communicate, are confirmed by every account and information which the magiſtrates have received. An individual who has been lately taken into cuſtody, has confirmed the account received from a different quarter, of the dangerous deſign planned by the Edinburgh committee, of effecting a general inſurrection as ſoon as they were ready and prepared for carrying it into execution, by the ſeizure of the principal magiſtrates and officers of the law at midnight, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the priſons and public offices, as ſtated to you in my letter of the 23d May, and then communicated through a different channel from that through which the preſent communication of theſe circumſtances has been received. The plan ſeems not only to have been diſcuſſed and deliberated on by the ringleaders at Edinburgh, but to have proceeded a certain degree in its ſteps towards actual execution, which appear to have been conducted with the utmoſt caution; and there is reaſon to believe, that the execution of the plan was not to be confined to Edinburgh, but was meant to take place in ſome of the moſt conſiderable towns in Scotland on a certain day, and at one and the ſame time. The proper and uſual ſteps have been taken for bringing the offenders to trial; and thoſe againſt whom the information chiefly points, are detained in cuſtody. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Mr Pitt. HENRY DUNDAS.'

Your Committee have, for obvious reaſons, omitted to annex to their Report the evidence of particular witneſſes, by whom the facts above ſtated are ſupported; and, for the ſame reaſons, they have ſtudiouſly forborne to mention the names of perſons and places, in all caſes in which they could be omitted with a proper attention to the general object of their enquiry, and to the information which the Houſe has a right to expect upon ſo important a ſubject.

MONTH-

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The ſittings of the 17th and 18th were occupied by the reading of reports from the committee of public welfare; a long liſt of prizes carried into the different ports of the republic were given in.

As to the army of the North, (ſaid Barrere) which is employed in contending with the ſtrongeſt and beſt diſciplined part of our enemies, it has obtained ſeveral ſucceſſes, which were only preparatory to that great blow which the republicans were charged to give to Auſtria, and the combined ruffians. Indeed it would be ſurpriſing if any thing elſe than victories were to be detailed to a nation which has twelve hundred thouſand men in arms. There are other movements in contemplation, which, however, muſt for the preſent be concealed, to prevent their being fruſtrated. The ſiege of Ypres, the ſtrongeſt place in Weſt Flanders, which Vauban always regretted he had not been able to add to his labours, had been carried on for ſome days; but this important part of the great kingdom of the great Duke of York could not hold out againſt republican valour. We will ſay nothing to you of the ſorties made by a numerous garriſon, who were repulſed by our volunteers; nor of the poſitions occupied by the combined troops, who attempted to raiſe the ſiege, which were taken by the army of the North. The 13th of June was one of the moſt glorious days of the campaign; and Clairfayt, with his choſen body, loſt in one day the money and the liquor diſtributed with profuſion to his military machines. In the preſent moment, the republic may turn its attention to that hoſtile port which has been the theatre of many treaſons, and the receptacle of the ruffians vomited forth by England.'

Barrere concluded with reading two letters from the commiſſioners with the Northern army, giving an account of the defeat of General Clairfayt, and of the capture of Ypres.

June 19. Letters were read from Richard, repreſentative of the people, and General Pichegru, giving further details of the capture of Ypres, and their ſucceſs. During the ſhort continuance of the ſiege, (ſaith the General) there were three battles. Thrice victory remained on our ſide, and thrice the troops of the republic performed prodigies of valour; particularly in the laſt action, which was the moſt warmly ſupported, becauſe the troops of Clairfayt proportioned their exertions to an additional allowance of pay and of ſpirits which were that day allowed to them.

Barrere—A letter from St Juſt announces, that in an engagement which took place on the 16th of June, the enemy had 3000 killed, and 600 taken priſoners; and that ſeven pieces of cannon had fallen into the hands of the republicans.

The Convention ordered a new creation of aſſignats, to a very conſiderable amount, to be placed in the cheſt of three keys, and iſſued for the ſervice of the ſtate.

It was repreſented to the Convention by Jean St Andre, that in conſequence of the captain of the Jacobin having, in the late naval engagement, allowed the line to be broken, ſix Britiſh ſhips were at one time upon the Montagne; and to that circumſtance was principally to be attributed the ſucceſs of the enemy. This occaſioned the following decree: The National Convention decree, 'That no captain of a ſhip ſhall ſuffer the line to be broken. If the enemy manœuvre in order to break it, either before or behind, he muſt manœuvre to prevent them, and allow himſelf to be boarded rather than ſuffer it to be broken. The captain who ſhall ſuffer the line to be broken, ſhall be puniſhed with death.'

Letters from General Jourdan were read, giving the detail of the inveſtment of Charleroi, with the ſucceſſive attacks by the republicans of ſome redoubts of the enemy. Some ſucceſſes gained by General Moreau commanding the army of the Moſelle, and from the army of the Alps, were alſo announced.

20. Barrere, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, preſented a report on the means which had been taken to deſtroy mendicity in the country. In the mean time they had thought it a matter of urgency to remove from the bridges and highways thoſe ſhocking ſpectacles of maimed and diſeaſed beggars, who degrade humanity and upbraid the government. To thoſe beggars who made a trade of acting the moſt humiliating part, they had thought proper to afford ſome temporary ſuccour, before houſes were appointed for their reception. They conſidered it as neceſſary to employ them in labour, and, as they were deſtitute of every thing, to furniſh them, in the firſt inſtance,

inſtance, with food and clothing. He concluded by obſerving, that there never was ſo excellent an opportunity to deſtroy mendicity as the preſent moment, from the large ſtores of proviſions that had been captured from the enemy, the arrival of their American fleet, the opulent ſtate of the public treaſury, and the proſpect of an abundant harveſt.

Couthon then announced, that France never had before the proſpect of ſo abundant a harveſt. Never, ſaid he, hath hands ſo pure cultivated the earth; never hath ſhe yielded ſuch abundance. He then ſtated, that it would be neceſſary to aſcertain the produce, that it ſhould be under the ſuperintendance of the citizens, that the republic might be enabled to profit from theſe reſources, and that the criminal ſpeculations of its enemies might be fruſtrated. Decrees for that purpoſe were enacted.

21. The following addreſs from the commune of Maubeuge was read.

'Citizens repreſentatives,

'Since the firſt moment of the revolution, Maubeuge has diſtinguiſhed itſelf by its attachment to the conſtitution: it has, in a ſituation of the utmoſt danger, diſplayed the determined firmneſs of republicaniſm. The ſatellites of the tyrants made an attack under our walls, in three different points; they kept up an inceſſant firing from three o'clock till eleven in the morning. The citizens, animated with patriotiſm, fathers, ſons, children from eight to nine years, mingled in the combat: the mothers, the daughters, haſtened to afford aſſiſtance to thoſe who were wounded in the common defence: the children carried the cartridges even to the advanced poſts of the muſqueteers: the men carried off the wounded under the cannon of the enemy, and into their entrenchments: others immediately occupied their place, notwithſtanding a ſhower of bullets, howitzers, and balls: no one thought of himſelf, but all of the ſafety of their country; fathers diſputed the poſt of danger with their ſons.

'We conclude with the requeſt that your faithful repreſentatives would remain at your poſts, as we ſhall remain firm at ours. Health and fraternity.'

22. The garriſon and marines of Breſt congratulated the Convention on their decree, that no Engliſhman ſhould be taken priſoner: they promiſed to carry it into execution. 'We ſwear,' ſaid they, 'along with all the French people, the deſtruction of the Engliſh government, and of the vile ſlaves who ſupport it!'

25. Roger Ducos complained of the conduct of the committee of public inſtruction. 'This committee,' he exclaimed, 'ſeems to adopt a retrograde mode of conduct; and this, I ſpeak with the courage which becomes a republican, ariſes from the too great number of prieſts in the committee. I move, therefore, that the committee be re-organized. The Convention will then be able to retain ſuch as are worthy their eſteem, and to diſmiſs others.' Decreed.

26. The following important intelligence relative to the deputies of the Briſſotine party, Guadet, Barbaroux, Salle, Buzot, and Petion, was communicated to the Convention by the committee of general ſafety:

'Guadet, ſome time ago, was ſeen near Bec d'Ambes. The information was immediately conveyed to the patriots. It was ſuppoſed that he had either retreated to the rocks and faſtneſſes of St Emilion, or that he was concealed in his father's houſe. All the ſuſpected places were ſurrounded. The ſearch was nearly over, when a volunteer obſerved ſome ſuſpicious appearances near the roof of Guadet's houſe. A more narrow ſearch was then determined on. As the patriots approached the roof they heard the ſnapping of a piſtol. Arriving at the end of their ſearch, they diſcovered Guadet and Salle, whom they immediately ſecured. The ſnapping of a piſtol proceeded from Barbaroux, who, deſpairing of making his eſcape, fired a piſtol into his mouth, and was found weltering in his blood, and on the point of expiring. Guadet and Salle, being carried before the revolutionary tribunal, were tried, found guilty, and executed. The committee alſo declared, that well founded hopes were entertained of finding Buzot and Petion. They were ſuſpected to be concealed in the environs of St Emilion. All the neighbouring communes were employed in ſearching for them.'

Relative to the enſuing harveſt, it was decreed, 'That the produce of the enſuing harveſt be placed under the care of the citizens: that grain of all ſorts ſhall be ſubject to the requiſition of the government: that after the harveſt, a general account of the produce ſhall be taken: that every farmer ſhall on the 20th Fervidor and Vendemiaire, (7th Auguſt, and 11th October,) deliver a ſtatement of the produce of his farm: that commiſſaries

ſhall be appointed to examine theſe ſtatements; that whoever gives a falſe ſtatement, ſhall loſe the produce of his farm; and that the municipalities ſhall be reſponſible for the due execution of this law.'

Barrere reported, that ſince 20th June, 30 Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips had entered the ports of the republic.

27. Barrere entered the Convention: the plaudits which accompanied him to the tribune announced new victories. Several ſtandards appeared at the bar.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, ſaid, 'You ſee at the bar the trophies of a new victory. The colours of the Auſtrian garriſon announce to you the taking of Charleroi by the troops of the republic. A garriſon of 3000 men are made priſoners, and the republicans would not even grant any capitulation.'

Letter to the Commander of the French army on the Sambre.

'We ſubmit every thing to the French generoſity; hoping, that a garriſon, which has, by its conduct, merited the eſteem of French ſoldiers, will have ſuch a lot as honour demands. (Signed) REYONAC,
Charleroi, June 25. Major Gen.

Barrere, Eight days ſince I communicated the capitulation of Ypres; now I inform you, that with a formidable artillery, and free men, the ſyſtem of warlike negociation is wonderfully circulated. The Auſtrians ſurrendered at diſcretion. On the evening of the taking of Charleroi, 1500 Auſtrian cavalry attacked the diviſion of the left. The republican cavalry, and the light artillery, repulſed them, killed 150 men, and took 200 horſes. Victory declared for us every where. All our armies are on the enemies territory. Our regenerated marine now refitting, after deſtroying the commerce of our enemies, will oppoſe itſelf to the combined fleets, and aſſume that naval empire which is due to freedom.'

General Jourdan's letter, announcing the capture of Charleroi, was read at this ſitting.

28. Andre Dumont propoſed that the term 'clergymen' might be ſubſtituted to that of 'prieſts.' Referred to the committee of public welfare.

A letter from Toulon ſtated, that the French fleet had anchored in the Gulph of Juan, between Cannes and Antibes, after having taken a brig of 18 guns, and four other prizes; that the works at the harbour are continued without intermiſſion; that ſeveral veſſels are in the road; and that, every where on the coaſts, ovens and grates are making to heat balls, for the protection of our ſhipping and the coaſt trade.

29. Barrere announced that St Juſt had brought intelligence, that General Pichegru had puſhed his reconnoitering parties as far as Ghent; that he had taken from the enemy 10 pieces of cannon and 600 priſoners; that the republicans were carrying their hatred of the Engliſh to the higheſt pitch; that the enemy, reinforced by 20,000 Pruſſians, with an army of 100,000 men, had in vain attempted to relieve Charleroi; that our army had thrice been forced to retreat under the guns of our entrenchments, but that Jourdan had cried aloud, 'No retreat to-day;' that victory remained long ſuſpended; that nothing was ſeen but ſlain and combatants; that General Dubois had attacked at the head of the cavalry; that the horſe artillery had performed prodigies of valour; that the infantry, under conſtant exclamations of 'Long live the Republic,' had attacked with the bayonet, and routed the enemy, who had retreated with conſiderable loſs; that the decree againſt the Engliſh had been put in execution; that but one priſoner had been made; that the *red coats* had not been ſpared; and that at Cambray the emiſſaries of Pitt, and the intriguers who intended to ſurrender that place, had been arreſted.

The National Convention decreed, 'That the armies on the Sambre and the Raas had deſerved well of their country; and that their triumphs ſhould be celebrated that night in the garden of the Thuilleries, by the national inſtitution of muſic; and that Barrere's report ſhould be ſent to the armies.'

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 7. Lord Amherſt moved, that the further conſideration of the trial of Warren Haſtings, ſhould be poſtponed to the ſecond Tueſday in the next ſeſſion of Parliament, which being put, was carried.

He then moved that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to Friday next, when Lord Lauderdale moved an amendment, that they ſhould adjourn to Thurſday.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, that the affairs on the Continent wore ſo ſerious an aſpect, that he thought the Houſe ſhould be ſummoned for Friday next; and that unleſs ſome good news ſhould before that arrive, he would move an addreſs to the

the throne not to prorogue the preſent parliament.

Lord Lauderdale's motion not meeting the approbation of the Houſe, they adjourned to Friday, when the Duke was expected to make his motion.

11. The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The Lord Chancellor not appearing till near the time that his Majeſty arrived, until his Lordſhip entered the Houſe was not formed; previous to which, Lord Lauderdale remarked, that the non-attendance was a trick beneath a perſon holding ſo high an office, practiſed for the purpoſe of preventing the intended motion of the Duke of Norfolk, and which had been promiſed a full diſcuſſion. The only means now left to bring forward the motion of his noble friend, he ſhould adopt, which was to move, that their Lordſhips do proceed to elect a ſpeaker.

No reply was made to his Lordſhip; and the Houſe not having been formed, the motion was not put.

The Houſe was cleared, and prayers were read. Before any perſon was re-admitted, we were informed, that the Duke of Norfolk ſaid, that he had intended to bring forward a motion this day, but that as his Majeſty was coming to the Houſe, he could not think of going on with it.

Lord Lauderdale was again proceeding to animadvert on the conduct of miniſters, in ſhrinking from the motion which his noble friend had intended to bring forward, when his Majeſty entered, and prorogued the parliament. *See p.* 489.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE WAR.

May 30. Mr Fox roſe to make his motion on the ſubject. He conſidered it his duty to give warning of the critical ſituation in which this country ſtood. The moſt juſtifiable point of view in which the war was placed by miniſters, viz. the preſervation and defence of our allies, he never even could approve of, as he thought that might have been obtained by negociation; but how much more muſt he reprobate it when the objects of it were changed: that it was now carried on from a deſign to interfere in the internal government of France, and for the deſtruction of the preſent form of it. In endeavouring to ſubſtantiate theſe propoſitions, he was neceſſarily obliged to go into a conſiderable degree of detail, as to the circumſtances of the origin of the war; the different alliances we had formed on account of it; the progreſs of the operations of the war ſince its commencement to the preſent period; all the different ſucceſſes and defeats the allied powers had experienced; in ſhort, of every matter which, in an approximate or a remote degree, related to the war; from all which he was ſorry to be obliged to pronounce, that the objects which miniſters ſeemed to propoſe to themſelves were abſolutely unattainable, and that nothing ſhort of the impending ruin of the country was to be apprehended if the preſent ſyſtem was perſiſted in. The operations of the allied armies on the continent ſerved to prove, that the object of the campaign was removed to a greater diſtance than ever; our ſucceſſes in the Weſt Indies, though brilliant, had no effect in producing any ſolid advantage to the common cauſe, although they might prove a favourable circumſtance in a negociation for peace. The real objects of the war not being declared, was highly impolitic, as it prevented the cordial co-operation of any great body of the emigrants. If the war is to be perſiſted in, he would recommend an explicit and candid avowal of its objects. He hoped the preſent ſituation of the country would bring miniſters ſeriouſly to turn their thoughts to peace; an honourable one, he thought, was now as much as at any former period to be looked for. He then moved a ſtring of reſolutions, which were of conſiderable length, and tended, in effect, to a cenſure of miniſters, in changing the objects of the war from what they had firſt declared them to be; repreſenting, that from a view of the events of the war, thoſe objects were as unattainable as they were unjuſt; and laſtly, praying his Majeſty to order ſuch ſteps to be taken, as may bring about a ſpeedy pacification.

On the queſtion being put on the firſt reſolution,

Mr Jenkinſon oppoſed the motion, obſerving, that the principles on which the war was conducted, had been often diſcuſſed; which were indemnity for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future. With reſpect to what had been ſaid of the injuſtice of one country interfering in the internal concerns of another, he contended, that in a ſtate of war it was juſtifiable to take all means, and interfere in every thing which could tend to promote the ſucceſſes of that war, or to attain the ends for which it had been undertaken. The quixotiſm of thinking to overthrow the preſent government of France, he contended, was not impracticable; it was odious to the great body of the people; it depended, for its exiſtence, on the Jacobin Clu

of Paris, which, when cut off, the diſſolution of the whole would follow. No argument, he thought, had been adduced which could ſanction the motion of the hon. gentleman; he would therefore move the previous queſtion.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he was ſurpriſed at the ſilence of miniſters in not anſwering the arguments of his hon. friend; for he could not call the laſt ſpeech an anſwer. They appeared to wiſh that the propoſition for peace ſhould be thought impracticable. The hon. gentleman had ſtated, that the object of the war was the deſtruction of the Jacobin government in France; this he delivered in a tone of confidence that appeared to be hereditary: but it appeared as if this was ſpoken without the confidence of miniſters; for if they deigned to ſpeak, it was what they muſt contradict; for how was this to be obtained by our ſucceſſes in the Weſt Indies, however meritorious on the part of the officers employed in the ſervice; why were not the efforts of this country at once directed to the great object and main purpoſe of the war? In regard to our internal ſituation, the plots and conſpiracies which had been ſo pompouſly ſtated, exiſted, in his opinion, only in the 'foul imagination' of his Majeſty's miniſters. The members of oppoſition were treated civilly in that Houſe. Out of doors they were moſt foully calumniated. He inſtanced the conduct of a gentleman in high ſituation (the Lord Mayor), who, at Guildhall, had made a bet of one hundred and twenty guineas to ſix, that he (Mr Sheridan) would, within two months after the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, be committed to the Tower for high treaſon. This converſation may be deemed looſe and irregular; but at the preſent time it was certainly matter of ſerious moment.

The Lord Mayor ſaid, that the expreſſion thus noticed was uttered in perfect good humour; but as the hon. gentleman had given him notice, by his ſolicitor, of an action for defamation, the Houſe would ſee the neceſſity of his abſtaining from entering into particulars.

Mr Pitt obſerved, that the charge againſt miniſters concerning the conſpiracies, they needed not much regard; but ſuch language, applied to the Secret Committee, was diſorderly, on whoſe Report the legiſlature had already paſſed one ſolemn act, and from which another Report of equal importance, is ſoon expected; and eſpecially when the character of the gentlemen who compoſe the Committee is compared with that of the perſon who made ſuch reflections. (Mr Pitt was here called to order; the Speaker obſerving, that all perſonal reflections were diſorderly.) Mr Pitt ſaid, he was diſpoſed to make every apology to the chair, and to the Houſe; but the obſervation of the hon. gentleman reflected not only on the character of the Committee, but of the whole legiſlature. He had argued on his own aſſumed account of the tranſaction, in oppoſition not only to the imagination of miniſters, but of the opinion of the Committee and the legiſlature of the country. If, from inſpection of the papers, it ſhould appear, that a conſpiracy, fomented by Jacobin principles, exiſted in this country, it would then be evident that this is not a war for ſupporting any precarious ſyſtem of policy, but for preſerving the peace, proſperity, and independence of Great Britain, menaced by a tyrannical anarchy, criminal to all civil ſociety. Three or four different periods of the French revolution had been ſtated, and from the varying conduct of miniſters it had been attempted to eſtabliſh the propoſition that the real objects of miniſtry had changed. Here Mr Pitt, at great length, proved the wiſdom and propriety of ſuiting meaſures to circumſtances as they might vary in the progreſs of the war; for it cannot be contended, that in no caſe we are to extend the bounds of our ſecurity beyond the preciſe grounds of aggreſſion at the commencement of the rupture. Interference, even in internal government in other countries, for our own ſafety, was a practice ſanctioned by the experience of ages, approved of by the authority of ſtateſmen, and conformable to the common ſenſe of mankind. It hath been aſſumed that we intend to conquer France; it is not our deſign to conquer, but to ſave her; to ſave her by her own exertions from the ruin and diſgrace in which ſhe has plunged herſelf; and to reſtore her to the rank ſhe once held in the number of civilized nations, and the ſcale of human ſociety. As to the propriety of our ſpecifically declaring how far we intend to interfere in the government of that kingdom, and what particular claſs of its natives we mean to ſupport, it need only be obſerved, that the extent of our interference muſt be limited by the events of the war; and that our eſpouſing the cauſe of one particular claſs of Frenchmen, would only tend to prolong and embitter the diſſentions which now diſ-

unite

unite them; for theſe reaſons he ſhould vote for the previous queſtion.

For the previous queſtion, 208
Againſt it, 55
Majority, ——153.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE.

June 16. Mr Secretary Dundas, after commenting on the very great and ſignal ſervices which Lord Howe had rendered his country, in his late glorious victory over the French fleet, which, in his opinion, was ſuperior to any victory ever gained by the Britiſh arms at ſea, moved, 'That the thanks of the Houſe be given to Admiral Earl Howe, for his very able and gallant conduct in the late brilliant and deciſive victory gained over the French by the fleet under his command.'

Mr Fox was happy in the opportunity of rendering his tribute of praiſe to the noble and gallant Admiral, of whom (though he ſometimes differed from him in political points) he always thought that he was one of the greateſt naval officers this country ever produced.

The Addreſs was agreed to by the Houſe, *nem. con.*

A ſimilar Addreſs of thanks was ordered to be tranſmitted to the ſubordinate officers, and the ſeamen of the fleet.

It was alſo ordered that a monument ſhould be erected to the memory of Capt. Montague in Weſtminſter Abbey, and that the Houſe would make good the expences of the ſame.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

After the order being read for taking this into conſideration; and the Addreſs to his Majeſty on the occaſion, tranſmitted to the Houſe by the Lords, being alſo read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an eloquent and energetic ſpeech of ſome length, commented on the different topics ſet forth in the Report, and urged the propriety of joining the other branch of the legiſlature in an addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſive of their common ſentiments on ſo momentous an occaſion, and their firm determination to ſupport our preſent happy and excellent conſtitution. He concluded with moving, That the Houſe do agree to the Addreſs communicated by their Lordſhips. (*See p.* 405).

THANKS TO THE MANAGERS.

19. Mr Pitt, in a moſt able ſpeech, called the attention of the Houſe to the conduct of the gentlemen who had been appointed to the very laborious office of Managers in the impeachment againſt Mr Haſtings; he ſpoke in very high terms of the induſtry and abilities they had diſplayed, and concluded with moving them the thanks of the Houſe.

Mr Dundas ſeconded the motion.

Mr Sumner oppoſed it; he thought the conduct of the Managers, particularly the gentleman who was ſuppoſed to lead them, had not been ſuch as to entitle them to any degree of praiſe; he dwelt particularly upon the harſh terms uſed by Mr Burke during the trial; he concluded with moving the previous queſtion.

Mr Wyndham, Mr Fox, and Mr Anſtruther, defended Mr Burke.

Mr Law thought the Managers were not entitled to the thanks of the Houſe.

Upon a diviſion there appeared,
For the previous queſtion, 21
Againſt it, 55

The Houſe then divided upon the motion of thanks:
For the Managers, 50
Againſt them, 21

The Speaker then communicated the thanks of the Houſe to the Managers in a very elegant ſpeech.

Mr Pitt moved that the Speaker's ſpeech be printed.

Mr Burke, in the name of the Managers, returned thanks to the Houſe.

In his ſpeech returning thanks to the Managers, the Speaker obſerved, that the conſtitution had derived new ſecurity in the courſe of the trial, by the recognition and confirmation of the principle, that an impeachment is not diſcontinued by the diſſolution of parliament.

THANKS TO LORD HOOD.

Mr Dundas, without preface, moved the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Hood.

Mr Sheridan and Mr Fox oppoſed the motion, upon the ſame grounds on which it was oppoſed in the Houſe of Lords, viz. the unimportance of the conqueſt.

Mr Dundas replied.

After a debate of conſiderable length, and ſeveral amendments propoſed by Mr Sheridan, (all of which were negatived) the original motion was carried.

July 7. Mr Long moved, that the Houſe do adjourn till Friday next.

The queſtion being put,

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he was ſurprized at this adjournment from day to day, and thought it even indecent that now not one miniſter was in his place; as he could receive no aſſurance that Parliament ſhould not be prorogued on Friday, he would move that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to Thurſday next, which he did from a wiſh that they might have it in their power to con-

conſider a propoſition meant to be brought forward of great importance, as it related to the events which had lately taken place on the Continent.

Mr Jekyll ſeconded the motion. He thought it reaſonable to expect the attendance of miniſters in that Houſe. He wiſhed to have an account of the money ſent to the King of Pruſſia, and an explanation of the conduct of Lord Dorcheſter, which had been denied by miniſters, but was now evidently authenticated from a correſpondence which had been made public.

Mr Grey ſaid, the preſent conduct of miniſters was conſiſtent with their former behaviour; they conſidered themſelves as ſomething above the Houſe of Commons; but if they would not voluntarily attend, he thought the Houſe had a right to demand it of them.

Mr Long ſaid, he could not prevent the hon. gentleman from obtaining his amendment, as he might count out the Houſe.

Mr Sheridan explained, after which his amendment was carried; ſo that Thurſday was the day appointed for taking into conſideration the propoſition he has promiſed to bring forward. Adjourned till Thurſday.

THE WAR.

July 10. Mr Sheridan roſe to make his promiſed motion on this ſubject. He obſerved, that it was his intention to follow up the motion he ſhould firſt ſubmit to the Houſe, which would relate to the Pruſſian ſubſidy, with another to addreſs his Majeſty to poſtpone the prorogation of Parliament, in order to give the great national council an opportunity of conſidering from time to time, and of adviſing his Majeſty with reſpect to the preſent very momentous ſituation of public affairs; but previous to a proceeding of this nature, he thought it neceſſary that the Houſe ſhould be informed by miniſters on certain points, in which the national intereſts were deeply involved, and which, from their preſent aſpect, loudly called for an enquiry into the cauſes in which ſuch diſgrace and diſaſter could originate: it was alſo neceſſary, he ſaid, that the repreſentatives of the people ſhould be informed, before they ſeparate, from authority, if the objects of the war were changed, or if the abſurd and chimerical one, which had been not long ſince avowed, of the extirpation of the preſent government of France, was to be perſevered in; in which caſe the people would know what they had to truſt to. In caſe this was ſtill avowed, its abſurdity and folly muſt be evident to all unprejudiced perſons, as events had happened ſince the laſt diſcuſſion of this ſubject, which rendered the accompliſhment of ſuch an object totally impracticable; for notwithſtanding all the extraordinary powers with which the government of this country were armed, the means to pay a moſt enormous ſubſidy, the power to raiſe corps of emigrants, and the like, the reſult was, their whole exertions were defeated, and followed by diſgrace, being driven by the enemy into a worſe ſituation than the allies were in at the commencement of the war.

On the ſubject of the new miniſterial arrangements, Mr Sheridan declared, that notwithſtanding the preſent dereliction of certain parliamentary leaders from thoſe manly and conſtitutional principles, which had led them uniformly to oppoſe the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, and to reprobate their mode of acceſſion to office, he had ſtill ſo good an opinion of their principles, that he was convinced the call on them muſt be great indeed, and that they ſaw the national affairs in ſo dangerous a ſituation, as to induce them to ſet aſide all ſubordinate conſiderations, and to accept the conduct of affairs, in order, if poſſible, to ſave the country from the effects of thoſe misfortunes into which their preſent fellow-miniſters had brought her. Another point of great importance, but only ſecondary in regard to the queſtion of the war, was the ſtate of the negociation between this country and America, with which the wicked and abſurd policy of miniſters, he ſaid, had nearly involved us in a rupture; it was well known that the characters of the miniſters of this country were held in the moſt odious and unpopular light in America; and when he conſidered ſuch to be the reſult of eleven years negociation with that country, and as many experimental annual meaſures, he muſt be of opinion, that the inflammatory anſwer given by Lord Dorcheſter to the Indian Chiefs, proceeded from authority; it was, however, in the higheſt degree material, that the Houſe ſhould be informed of the preciſe relative ſituation of both countries.

In the courſe of his ſpeech, Mr Sheridan dwelt particularly on the preſent aſpect of our continental affairs, and the ungrateful or treacherous conduct of the whole of our allies to us. The unparalleled treachery of Pruſſia and Auſtria, the inability of Auſtria, and the ſelf-intereſtedneſs or treachery of Spain, Holland, and Pruſſia, all of which, more or leſs, poſitively failed

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in their reſpective engagements: from all theſe grounds the neceſſity of peace was obvious, and to which opinion he ſaid the public mind was tending very faſt; and he conjured miniſters, as they appreciated the deareſt intereſts, or even the exiſtence of their country, and for their own ſakes, to take the moſt effectual methods towards effecting a pacification. He was aware, he ſaid, that the hackneyed objection of want of faith in the preſent rulers of France might be offered, but this muſt come moſt awkwardly indeed at preſent, (ſetting aſide the abſurdity of the objection,) when we had ſo recently experienced the breach of faith in our own allies; indeed, if our own conduct was impartially to be conſidered at Toulon, and the failure of our promiſes to ſuccour the royaliſts of France, he did not know but ſuch a charge would lie at our own doors.

He would firſt move, he ſaid, relative to the Pruſſian ſubſidy, which, if agreed to by the Houſe, he would follow up with others, to the effect he had ſtated. He moved, 'that an account be laid before the Houſe, of the monies paid to his Pruſſian Majeſty, purſuant to the treaty made on the 19th April 1794; and an account of the number of troops employed in co-operation with his Majeſty's troops in conſequence.'

In reply to Mr Sheridan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that the ſubſtance of the hon. gentleman's ſpeech, notwithſtanding the clouds of declamation and irrelevant matter in which it was enveloped, affected three queſtions; namely —the object of the war, the circumſtances of the Pruſſian ſubſidy, and the ſtate of the negociation between this country and America; with reſpect to the two latter points he did not deem it neceſſary to trouble the Houſe in any detail, as he did not conceive that the conſideration of thoſe matters in their preſent ſtate was properly within the province of the legiſlature; but with reſpect to the firſt very important concern, he would now, as he had hitherto always done, diſtinctly ſtate his ſentiments; and in this view he would not heſitate to ſay (without reference to the forced or tortured conſtructions which had been put on his former declarations on the ſubject by gentlemen oppoſite to him) that the uniformly avowed objects of the war were not in the leaſt changed; that they were principally the deſtruction of the preſent Jacobinical ſyſtem of government in France, which conſummation this country was bound to endeavour to effect, not more by intereſt than with a view to its own ſafety and exiſtence, and which ſyſtem would be followed with deciſion and increaſed energy, by thoſe characters who were about to participate in the government of the country; and in ſo doing, not only the ſafety, tranquillity, and independence of Europe would be effected, but the emancipation of France from a horde of ſanguinary and deſpotic uſurpers, which were equally deſtructive to that country, and hoſtile to all the regular governments of Europe. That from this great and deſirable end, the powers in alliance would not be diverted or deterred by any temporary ill ſucceſſes, which, in a complicated and extenſive proſecution of hoſtilities, were frequently to be expected; that the union of ſentiment between the combined powers to this end ſtill exiſted in its full force; and he doubted not but their united reſources, directed with perſeverance and energy, would be productive of the deſired ends.

With reſpect to the affairs of the Pruſſian ſubſidy, he would only obſerve, that miniſters were reſponſible for the advice given to the crown in concluding the treaty, and were bound to fulfil the ſtipulations of it; at the ſame time they were bound to oblige the other contracting party to adhere to his part, and to fulfil his engagements. With reſpect to the employment or preſent place of the troops, he muſt ſay, that ſuch conſideration did not belong to the Houſe, unleſs it had a mind to aſſume the direction of the executive government; and perhaps, the preſent particular mode of employing the Pruſſian troops might be deemed as ſervicable to the grand cauſe, as if in the heart of Weſt Flanders. Of theſe matters the executive government was to decide, and miniſters in due time were to render an account.

On the ſame grounds, he muſt decline anſwering the hon. gentleman's queſtion reſpecting the American negociation, as it muſt be obvious to every man in the Houſe, that ſuch were not fit objects for diſcuſſion, while a treaty was under conſideration. The idea alſo of continuing the ſeſſion of parliament was not only irregular, but on the ſame grounds ineffectual; for the conduct of the operation of the war being out of its power, to what end could it fit? As, therefore, the hon. gentleman's motion avowedly led to the diſcuſſion of points which he hoped he had convinced the Houſe were not proper for diſcuſſion at preſent, he deemed it his duty to give it a decided negative.

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The hon. gentleman had aſked, What but great and awful neceſſity could have urged the union now taking place in the cabinet? 'This queſtion,' ſaid he, 'I will anſwer by another. What greater neceſſity can there exiſt to true lovers of their country, than to ſee that the political queſtions on foot, and daily brought into agitation, attack the throne, and go to the ſubverſion of Parliament itſelf?' As to the noble characters the hon. gentleman alluded to, and him and his friends, they were not now diſputing what deſcription of men were moſt likely to ſerve with effect their government and country; they were not conteſting Parliamentary points of legiſlation; they were not arguing the expediency of a particular meaſure adopted for the management of India, nor diſcuſſing what were the merits of a peace made twelve years ago; but were conſidering what were the beſt means to preſerve the lives, liberty, and property, of all Engliſhmen, from the ruthleſs hand of violence, rapine, and aſſaſſination—and, tendering thoſe, thought themſelves bound to abandon party feuds, and unite. They had accordingly united, and on that union ſhould act; and if they failed, ſhould at leaſt have the conſolation to reflect, that they had left no effort unattempted on their part, to reſcue their country from impending ruin, and ſave from utter extinction the order and tranquillity of the world, and the harmony and tranquillity of mankind.

Mr Grey followed the train of arguments advanced by his hon. friend, Mr Sheridan. He ſaid the war was ruinous, and would prove deſtructive; the aſpect of continental affairs afforded no preſages of a happy termination, and yet by the language held out by the right hon. gentleman, (Mr Pitt), that Houſe and the country had the conſolation to find, that we were ſtill determined to proſecute a project ſo fatal and calamitous in its nature. The right hon. gentleman had called the diſaſters that befel the combined powers in all quarters, mere accidental events and temporary misfortunes: but it was for that Houſe and the country to examine into thoſe accidental events, as they were termed, and temporary misfortunes. He would aſk the right hon. gentleman, whether the combined powers were not at preſent driven back to the places from whence they originally ſet out?

In very pointed language he reprobated the idea that was thrown out with regard to the falling back of the combined armies. This wiſe idea was, that, now that the armies of the combined powers had withdrawn themſelves from the frontiers of France, there would remain a greater chance that the French, having no enemy to fear, would immediately ſet about cutting their own throats. How many millions more (ſaid Mr Grey) were to be expended, and how much more blood was to be ſhed, in the attempt to deſtroy that ſyſtem of government with which at laſt we would be obliged to treat? In his opinion, it would be wiſe and politic to acknowledge the government of France, and immediately to ſet about propoſing terms of peace. As it was wiſe and prudent, at the preſent very alarming conjuncture, for the Parliament to continue to ſit by ſhort adjournments, in order to be ready upon any occaſion of emergency to give the moſt ſalutary advice, the motion that was made by his hon. friend ſhould have his decided ſupport.

Mr Sheridan roſe in reply—He was ſorry to find that the ſpeech of the right hon. gentleman had confirmed the opinion he had always entertained of him, viz. that he was a miniſter who could not be improved by experience, and who could not be cured of his raſhneſs by the long train of calamitous events which his precipitancy or his imbecility had brought upon the country. He was extremely happy that this debate had taken place; becauſe, if no other advantage was gained by it, at leaſt this one had been obtained, that miniſters had taken care that the public ſhould not be deluded by any fallacious hopes of a change of meaſures, by declaring themſelves more than ever wedded to their deſtructive and viſionary ſyſtem of exterminating the French Jacobins. That very object, viz. the conqueſt of France, which, ſome time ſince, the ſanguine diſpoſition of the people, together with the deluſions practiſed upon them, led them to look to as certain, was now treated as chimerical and abſurd in the extreme; but oppoſition abroad, and want of confidence at home, were trifling difficulties when oppoſed to the irreſiſtible ſpirit of cruſade which poſſeſſed his Majeſty's miniſters.

The queſtion was then put on Mr Sheridan's motion, and negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Sheridan then ſaid, that having failed in this, he would not trouble the Houſe with his other motions.

CAPTAINS HARVEY AND HUTT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after paying

paying ſome elegant compliments to Captain Harvey and to Captain Hutt, for their gallant conduct in the late action, ſaid, he was ſure the Houſe would not refuſe the ſame tribute of gratitude to the memory of thoſe officers which had been paid before. He ſhould therefore move, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying his Majeſty to give directions for the erection of monuments in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of Captains Harvey and Hutt.'

This motion was carried *nem. con.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majeſty being ſeated on the throne, in the Houſe of Lords, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons; and the Speaker of that Houſe, followed by the members, appearing at the bar, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'THE ſtate of public buſineſs enables me now to cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament, in doing which I have again to acknowledge that aſſiduity and zeal for the intereſts of my people, of which you had before given me ſo many proofs, and which have been ſeen ſo particularly manifeſted in the preſent year.

'I am perſuaded that you entertain too juſt a ſenſe of the nature and importance of the conteſt in which we are engaged, to ſuffer your zeal to be abated, or your perſeverance ſhaken, by the recent ſucceſſes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

'In a moment which ſo ſtrongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform ſkill and bravery of my fleets and armies, the undaunted ſpirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every ſituation, and the general public ſpirit of my people, which have never at any period been more conſpicuous.

'I have obſerved with the higheſt ſatisfaction the rapid and valuable acquiſitions made in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the ſucceſsful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and deciſive victory obtained by my fleet under the command of Earl Howe, an event which muſt ever be remembered as one of the moſt glorious in the naval hiſtory of this country.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

'I return you my warmeſt thanks for the cheerfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the large ſupplies which were neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, and for the maintenance of a cauſe equally important to the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the inveſtigation of the deſigns which had been formed againſt the government and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me on this occaſion. It will be a principal object of my attention to make a vigorous and prudent uſe of the additional powers veſted in me for the protection and ſecurity of my people; and relying as I do, with the utmoſt confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public ſpirit of the great body of my ſubjects, I have no doubt of ſpeedily and effectually repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked deſigns which have been in agitation.

'It muſt not, however, be forgotten, that theſe deſigns againſt our domeſtic happineſs are eſſentially connected with the ſyſtem now prevailing in France, of which the principles and ſpirit are irreconcilably hoſtile to all regular and eſtabliſhed government: and that we are therefore called upon by every conſideration of our own internal ſafety, to continue our efforts in conjunction with my allies, and to perſevere with encreaſed vigour and exertion in a conteſt, from the ſucceſsful termination of which we can alone expect to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid and permanent foundation, the future ſecurity and tranquillity of this country, or of the other nations of Europe.'

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 19th of Auguſt next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 19th of Auguſt next.'

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

CORSICA.

[The States of Corſica have made a voluntary offer of the crown of that kingdom to the King of Great Britain; an account of this important tranſaction we ſhall lay before our readers, from the diſpatches ſent home by the Rt Hon. Sir G. Elliot.]

Whitehall, July 22.

The diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

SIR, *Corte, June* 21.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the union of Corſica to the crown of Great Britain is finally and formally concluded; and it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I find myſelf enabled to aſſure you, that no national act was ever ſanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of thoſe who were authorized to do it, or by a more univerſal approbation, amounting, I may ſay, to enthuſiaſm on the part of the people.

I have already had the honour of tranſmitting to you a copy of the letter addreſſed by his excellency my Lord Hood and myſelf, to his excellency General Paoli, dated the 21ſt of April. I have the honour to incloſe to-day a copy of the circular letter, addreſſed by General Paoli to his countrymen, referring to that which he had received from us, an Italian tranſlation of which was annexed.

Letters of convocation were ſoon after iſſued for the Aſſembly of the General Conſult, to be held at Corte on Sunday the 8th of June, and were ſo framed as to procure the moſt general repreſentation known in this iſland, every community, which is the ſmalleſt territorial diviſion, having ſent its repreſentative, and the ſtate of property being ſuch, that, although none but landholders were electors, every man, almoſt without exception, has voted.

The letters of convocation ſet forth the occaſion of their being called together; and the minutes of election in every community expreſſed the general nature of the meaſure to which the deputies were authorized to conſent, ſpecifying diſtinctly the union of Corſica with Great Britain, and the tender of the crown to his Majeſty.

I have the honour to incloſe copies of theſe proceedings.

The deputies met at Corte in ſufficient numbers to conſtitute the Aſſembly on Tueſday the 10th of June. Some days were employed in verifying their powers, and determining controverted elections; after which they choſe General Paoli as their preſident, and Mr Pozzode Bargo and Mr Muſſelli their ſecretaries.

On Saturday the 14th inſt. General Paoli opened the Aſſembly by an excellent and eloquent ſpeech, ſtating concifely the principal events which had occurred, and the principal meaſures adopted by him ſince the ſeparation of the laſt General Conſult in May 1793, the occaſion of their preſent convocation, and the leading points on which their deliberations ſhould turn.

The Aſſembly voted unanimouſly their thanks to General Paoli, and a full and entire approbation of all he had done, by virtue of the powers formerly veſted in him by the General Conſult of 1793.

They then, 1ſt, declared unanimouſly the ſeparation of Corſica from France:

And, 2dly, with the ſame unanimity, and with the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of univerſal ſatisfaction and joy, voted the union of Corſica with the crown of Great Britain.

A committee was then appointed to prepare the articles of union; and to conſider the proper mode of tendering the crown to his Majeſty.

It was declared, that all who came ſhould have voices; and, in fact, ſeveral perſons of character and talents, who were not even members of the Aſſembly, were admitted to the deliberations, and took a ſhare in the diſcuſſions of the Committee.

The articles underwent in the Committee a very full, free, and intelligent diſcuſſion; ſuch as would have done honour to any aſſembly of public men in any country, and ſuch as ſtamped the reſult with the ſanction of a deliberate and informed, as well as a free and independent aſſent.

The report was voted with unanimity in the Committee.

It was preſented to the Aſſembly on Thurſday the 17th, and on that and the following day was opened, and moſt ably, as well as fully expounded to them by Mr Pozzo de Bargo. It was adopted with unanimity, and with univerſal applauſe; and two copies of the act of union were ſigned by every member of the Conſult.

On Thurſday the 19th of June I received a deputation from the Aſſembly, preſenting to me a copy of the act of union, and inviting me to return with them, that the crown might be tendered to his Majeſty by the Aſſembly itſelf, in the moſt ſolemn and authentic form.

I accompanied the deputation; and, in preſence of the Aſſembly, received from the preſident, his excellency General Paoli, in the name of the people, the tender of the crown and ſovereignty of Corſica to his Majeſty.

His excellency's addreſs to me is contained in the minutes.

After addreſſing the Aſſembly in a manner which appeared to me ſuitable to the occaſion, I pronounced, in his Majeſty's name, the acceptation of the crown, according to the articles contained in the act of union.

I then took, in his Majeſty's name, the oath preſcribed, 'To maintain the liber-

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ties of Corſica according to the conſtitution and the laws.'

The Preſident then took and adminiſtered to the Aſſembly the oath of allegiance and fidelity: after which I ſigned and ſealed the acceptation annexed to both copies of the act of union, one of which I have now the honour to tranſmit.

The day following (yeſterday), *Te Deum* was ſung in the cathedral, accompanied by the diſcharge of artillery; and prayers were offered up for his Majeſty, by the name of George the Third, King of Great Britain and Corſica. In the evening the town was illuminated, and the people demonſtrated their loyalty and joy by every means in their power.

The Aſſembly has voted, this day, an addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſive of their gratitude, loyalty, and attachment; and have deputed four reſpectable gentlemen to preſent it to his Majeſty in London.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without offering my very humble congratulations on the fortunate termination of this important and intereſting affair, at once advantageous, as I truſt, to the contracting parties, honourable to his Majeſty, and gratifying, in every view, to his royal feelings, as well as to thoſe of his Britiſh ſubjects.

The true foundation and baſis of this tranſaction has reſted on the confidence inſpired by his Majeſty's princely virtues, and the exalted reputation enjoyed throughout the world by the Britiſh nation for every honourable and generous quality. The people of Corſica have, on one hand, done homage to thoſe virtues, by confiding and tendering, even ſolicitouſly, the ſovereignty of their country to his Majeſty; they have, on the other hand, heightened the value of that confidence, by evincing that it comes from men who have rejected, with horror, the poiſonous and counterfeit liberty of France, without being ignorant or careleſs of a well-ordered and conſtitutional freedom.

His Majeſty has acquired a crown; thoſe who beſtow it have acquired liberty. The Britiſh nation has extended its political and commercial ſphere by the acceſſion of Corſica: Corſica has added new ſecurities to her ancient poſſeſſions, and has opened freſh fields of proſperity and wealth, by her liberal incorporation with a vaſt and powerful empire.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Mr Petriconi, a young gentleman of this country, who has ſerved with diſtinction throughout the war, under the orders of General Paoli, and particularly in the ſieges of Baſtia and St Fiorenzo.

I beg leave to refer to him for any particulars which I may have omitted, and to recommend him to the honour of your attention during his reſidence in England.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOT.

General Paoli to his Countrymen.

Furiani, May 1, 1794.

Moſt dearly beloved Countrymen,

THE unabated confidence with which you have honoured me, and the ſolicitude I have ever had to promote your intereſts and to enſure your liberty, preſcribe to me the obligation of ſtating to you the ſituation of public affairs.

You remember how many cruel and treacherous arrangements were made by the three commiſſioners of the French Convention who were ſent over to our iſland; and in what manner they attempted to concentrate the powers of government in a ſmall number of their ſatellites, deſtined to be the inſtruments of thoſe violences and cruelties, which were to be exerciſed againſt all well-meaning perſons, and againſt the nation at large.

The unjuſt decree which ordered my arreſt, and my tranſfer to the bar of the Aſſembly, was the firſt attempt directed by them againſt your liberty. You unanimouſly declared yourſelves, and humbly remonſtrated againſt an act deſigned to facilitate the execution of your enemy's plots: Finally, you, in a General Aſſembly, declared your indignation at this act of injuſtice; and you adopted, at that moment, ſuch reſolutions as were conſiſtent with your dignity and with the public welfare.

I accepted, as a diſtinguiſhed proof of your confidence, the commiſſion you were pleaſed to confer upon me, for providing, in thoſe critical circumſtances, ſo the maintenance of your ſafety and liberty: Anxious that you ſhould not be expoſed to any danger, unleſs indignation and neceſſity commanded you to reſiſt, I tried every means which prudence and moderation ſuggeſted to me at that time; but neither your juſt reclamations, nor my innocence, were ſufficient to recall, to ſentiments of rectitude and humanity, a violent and ſanguinary faction, irritated by the noble reſiſtance you had made, and reſolved to accompliſh your deſtruction; for which purpoſe the ſubverſion of the government was ordered, and the members of it proſcribed, conjointly with many other zealous patriots: The nation was declared in a ſtate of rebellion; orders were given to reduce it by force of arms, and to treat it with the bloody rigour of revolutionary laws.

Roufed by thoſe cauſes, by the endleſs ſucceſſion of deſtruction and ruin, which characterizes the conduct of thoſe perſons who exerciſe the powers of government in France, and by the deſtruction of all religion and of every form of worſhip, enforced and proclaimed among the people with unexampled impiety, every Corſican felt the neceſſity of ſeparating from the French, and of guarding againſt the poiſonous influence of their errors.

The acts of hoſtility committed by the French, and thoſe Corſican traitors who had taken refuge in the garriſons of Calvi, St Fiorenzo, and Baſtia, compelled us to repel them by force of arms. I have ſeen, with infinite ſatisfaction, during the courſe of a whole year, that your ancient bravery and attachment to your country were not in the leaſt diminiſhed. In various encounters the enemy have been defeated, although numerous and ſupported by artillery: You have treated the priſoners, taken in the heat of battle, with generoſity; whilſt the enemy have, in cold blood, maſſacred our priſoners, who were ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands: In all theſe agitations we have kept ourſelves united, and exempt from the horrors of licentiouſneſs and anarchy; a happy preſage of your future fate, and an irrefragable proof that you are deſerving of true liberty, and that you will know how to preſerve it unſullied by licentiouſneſs and diſſentions.

In ſuch a ſtate of things, a becoming diffidence made me nevertheleſs apprehend, that the enemy would increaſe in force, and attempt to carry into execution the deſtructive plans they had formed againſt you: Under theſe circumſtances I felt the neceſſity of foreign aſſiſtance; and, in conformity to your general wiſhes, and to the public opinion and univerſal expectation, I had recourſe to the King, and to the generous and powerful nation, which had, on other occaſions, protected the remains of our liberty; a meaſure dictated by the public ſafety, and which I took only when every conciliatory offer had been obſtinately rejected, and every hope of obtaining moderation or juſtice from the French Convention was extinct.

His Britannic Majeſty's arms have made their appearance in your ſupport: His ſhips and troops are employed with you to drive from our country the common enemy, and the blood of Britons and Corſicans is conjointly ſhed for the liberty of this iſland. Our enterprize has already been crowned with happy events, and draws near to a fortunate completion.

This pleaſing aſpect of affairs has determined me to turn my thoughts to the moſt efficacious means of eſtabliſhing a permanent freedom, and of ſecuring our iſland from the various events which, till this moment, have kept us in agitation.

The protection of the King of Great Britain, and a political union with the Britiſh nation, of which the proſperity and power, uninterrupted for ages, are, to the univerſe, proofs of the excellency of its government, have appeared to me to accord with the happineſs and ſafety of Corſica. The univerſal opinion on this head, evinced by the unreſerved inclination you have ſhewn, and ſtrengthened by your gratitude for benefits received, appears fortunately to concur with mine. I have therefore made the proper overtures to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, with a view to eſtabliſh this deſirable union.

With a ſatisfaction never to be erazed from my mind, I now behold our wiſhes anticipated, and our hopes realiſed: The memorial which has been tranſmitted to me by their excellencies, the Admiral commanding the fleet, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, affords us the opportunity of eſtabliſhing this union in the manner beſt adapted to the benefit of both nations, and to the honour of his Majeſty. I cannot better make known to you their excellencies' ſentiments, than by a faithful tranſlation of their memorial.

The nature of the preſent addreſs does not permit me to enlarge upon the benefits of this union, which tends to conciliate the moſt extenſive political and civil liberty with perſonal ſecurity. You are convinced of theſe truths, and will regulate your conduct accordingly: I nevertheleſs avail myſelf of this opportunity to declare to you, that, in taking the Engliſh conſtitution for your model, you will proceed upon the moſt ſolid principles that philoſophy, policy, and experience, have ever been known to combine for the happineſs of a great people, reſerving to yourſelves the power of adapting them to your own peculiar ſituation, cuſtoms, and religion, without being expoſed hereafter to the venality of a traitor, or to the ambition of a powerful uſurper.

A matter of ſuch importance ought nevertheleſs to be diſcuſſed and agreed to by you in a General Aſſembly, at which I entreat you to aſſiſt by your deputies, on Sunday the 8th of the enſuing month of June, in the city of Cortè. The Proviſional Government will then ſuggeſt to you the form and mode of the elections.

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I beſeech you to impreſs yourſelves with the great importance of the affairs on which you have to determine; and on that account, let it be your care to ſelect perſons of zeal and acknowledged probity, and, as much as may be in your power, reputable heads of families, intereſted in good government, and the proſperity of the country. Let moderation and propriety of conduct prevail in your aſſemblies, that no perſon among you may have the mortification to remark any diſorder in the moſt happy moment which has occurred in the courſe of our revolutions, and in paſſing the moſt important act of civil ſociety. In the mean time, let every man ſuggeſt whatever he may conceive moſt uſeful to the country, in order to communicate his opinion to the nation, legally repreſented and aſſembled.

Corſica is now juſtly regarded by foreign powers as a free nation: Her reſolutions will, I hope, be ſuitable to her ſituation, and dictated by wiſdom and by a love for the public good.

With reſpect to myſelf, my dearly beloved countrymen, after having devoted every moment of my life to your happineſs, I ſhall eſteem myſelf the happieſt of mankind, if, through the means I have derived from your confidence, I can obtain for our country the opportunity of forming a free and laſting government, and of preſerving to Corſica its fame, its unity, and its independence, whilſt the names of the heroes who have ſpilt their blood in its ſupport and defence, will be, for future generations, objects of noble emulation and grateful remembrance.

PASQUALE DE PAOLI.

Copy of a Letter from their Excellencies Lord Hood and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to Gen. Paoli.

SIR, *Victory, Baſtia Roads, April* 21.

Your Excellency having been pleaſed to repreſent to us, on behalf of the Corſican nation, that the intolerable and perfidious tyranny of the French Convention having driven that brave people to take up arms in their own defence, they were determined to ſhake off altogether the unjuſt dominion of France, and to aſſert the the right of a free and independent nation; but being ſenſible that their own efforts might be inſufficient to contend with France, or other powerful nations, who might undertake hoſtile attempts againſt them, and confiding implicitly in the magnanimity and princely virtues of his Britannic Majeſty, and in the bravery and generoſity of his people, they were deſirous of forming a perpetual union with the Britiſh nation, under the mild and equitable government of his Majeſty and his ſucceſſors, for the better protection, and for the perpetual ſecurity and preſervation of their independence and liberties: And your Excellency having, on theſe conſiderations, ſolicited, in the name of the people of Corſica, his Majeſty's preſent aſſiſtance, and his royal protection in time to come, we took the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration; and knowing his Majeſty's gracious and affectionate diſpoſition to the Corſican nation, and his readineſs to contribute in every way, which is conſiſtent with juſtice and the intereſts of his ſubjects, to the happineſs of that brave people; and being inveſted with ſufficient powers for that purpoſe, we determined to comply with your requeſt, and have accordingly furniſhed the aid of his Majeſty's naval and military forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy from the iſland of Corſica.

We have ſince been honoured with more ſpecial powers and authority, to concert with your Excellency and the people of Corſica, and finally to conclude on his Majeſty's behalf, the particular form and mode of relation which ſhall take place between the two nations.

It is with the moſt lively ſatisfaction we acquaint your Excellency, that we have it in command from his Majeſty to aſſent, on his part, to ſuch a ſyſtem as will cement the union of our two nations under a common ſovereign, and, at the ſame time, ſecure for ever the independence of of Corſica, and the preſervation of her ancient conſtitution, laws, and religion.

With whatever ſatisfaction his Majeſty has graciouſly aſſented to propoſitions, which promiſe, perhaps for the firſt time not only to afford to this iſland the preſent bleſſings of tranquillity and peace, and a ſudden increaſe of proſperity and wealth but alſo to eſtabliſh its national independence and happineſs on a ſecure and laſting foundation; his Majeſty is, however, determined to conclude nothing without the general and free conſent of the people of Corſica.

We therefore requeſt your Excellency to take the proper ſteps for ſubmitting theſe important matters to their judgment and as the ſmall number of the enemy, at preſent inveſted by the Britiſh and Corſican troops, and which muſt ſoon either be deſtroyed or yield to ſuperior force,

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can no longer give any uneaſineſs to this country; but the freedom and deliverance of Corſica is in effect accompliſhed, we beg leave to ſubmit to your Excellency, whether it may not be deſirable to take the earlieſt meaſures for terminating theſe intereſting concerns, and for adding a formal ſanction to that union, which is already eſtabliſhed in the hearts of all our countrymen.

We have the honour to be, &c.

HOOD.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

His Excellency Gen. Paoli, &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

The General Council charged with the Proviſional Government of Corſica, to the Municipal Officers, Curates of Pariſhes, and their Fellow Countrymen.

Beloved Countrymen,

The God of armies, protector of the moſt juſt cauſe, has favoured your efforts.

The audacious army, whoſe fury and violence was excited by the impious faction which propoſed to itſelf to aboliſh all order, cuſtoms, and religion in Europe, will ſhortly be removed from our territories.

To ſecure a more ſpeedy ſucceſs, Providence has given you the ſupport of a powerful nation, accuſtomed to reſpect laws, and a legitimate power which has generouſly aſſiſted you to extricate yourſelves from the tyrannical anarchy of the preſent republic of France.

That nation, and its King, offer you the advantages of a laſting union, and conſtant protection.

The happy influence of our glorious countryman, Gen. de Paoli, added to the reſources of his genius, and excited by the dangers of his own country, have accelerated this happy event; in ſhort, brave Corſicans, *We are free.*

By our conſtancy, firmneſs, and courage, we have acquired the enjoyment of the advantages we inherit from our anceſtors—Liberty and Religion.

However, it would be but little to have regained this noble ſucceſſion, if our efforts and prudence were unable to ſecure it for ever.

To inſure the ſucceſs of thoſe efforts, and to direct our prudence, a perfect union is neceſſary; our general reſolutions muſt be formed with a view to our preſent ſituation, and our future expectations.

The Corſicans muſt therefore preſcribe the form of adminiſtration and government they chuſe to adopt, enunciate, or approve of, and the principles on which it is to be eſtabliſhed, or on which their legiſlation is to be fixed.

Finally, beloved countrymen, the moſt important object is, a ſpeedy union of the people, and the laſt act of the proviſional adminiſtration you adopted, ordains us to ſupport the paternal and patriotic intentions of Gen. de Paoli.

In this invitation we can give you but a faint idea of the important functions you will confide to your repreſentatives in the next Aſſembly; however, you no doubt know the indiſpenſible neceſſity of adopting meaſures for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and of a form of government adapted to our cuſtoms, powers, and ſituation, and finally to the various relations that will hereafter be eſtabliſhed between Corſicans; the Engliſh nation and their King feel the neceſſity that ſuch deputies ſhould be appointed among our countrymen as ſhall have given evident proofs of their patriotiſm, and of their deſire to act with a zeal adequate to the nature and importance of their miſſion, for eſtabliſhing and ſecuring, by the new order of things, not only for the preſent, but in future, public felicity. This laſt conſideration, in caſe you are ſenſible of it, will, we are in hopes, determine you to prefer one of the moſt reſpectable heads of family in each of your reſpective communities, as a repreſentative on ſuch ſolemn and important occaſions in council.

In this union, which will form the moſt memorable criſis of our annals, the objects muſt be treated with that form and order due to the dignity of the repreſentatives of a free people.

The ancient aſſemblies of our nation, at the time of the glorious government of its deſerving General, were only compoſed of one deputy from each community. Finding it neceſſary to avoid the inconvenience of repeated elections, we thought it expedient in this circumſtance to invite you to adopt this ancient cuſtom, chiefly, on reflecting, that as harveſt is approaching, the abſence of chiefs from their families, added to the expences of the journey, and time ſpent in the election, would be of prejudice to their affairs and domeſtic intereſts; the people will therefore eſtabliſh conſtitutionally the number of its repreſentatives for the ſucceſſive re-unions.

The zealous and good citizens will, however, be enabled to lay before the Council their knowledge of all important ſubjects, which will be taken into conſider-

deration and diſcuſſed accordingly; but they will have no part in its deliberations.

The General Council, therefore, invites all communities of Corſica to aſſemble on Sunday the 1ſt of June, each to appoint, according to the form of election hereunto annexed, its repreſentative at the General Council; and the General Aſſembly of the Clergy, to take place on the Sunday following, the 8th of June.

The municipal officers and pariſhes of the reſpective communities are charged with the publication and diſtribution of both Gen. Paoli's circular and this.

Corte, May 9. 1794.

For the General Council of the Government. (Signed)

[*A number of Names.*]

(*To be continued.*)

Whitehall, July 16.

This morning, Lieut. Col. Whitelocke arrived from Port-au-Prince with a diſpatch from Brigadier General Whyte, of which the following is a copy:

Port-au-Prince, June 8.

Sir, In the letter which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the laſt packet, I acquainted you of the very critical ſituation in which I had found this country, and of the numberleſs detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different poſts: That the neighbouring pariſhes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had deſerted our cauſe; and that, with the ſmall body of troops within, the garriſon, though ſtrong to a degree in the ſea front, was totally defenceleſs to the land. Having obviated this defect, by a chain of redoubts and fleches, which defended each other, and ſeeing that two frigates, with a garriſon ſufficient for the ſecurity of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided meaſures to ſave the country; and, with the concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieut. Col. Whitelocke, who had commanded here with ſo much credit, I reſolved to attack Port-au-Prince, the reſidence of the Commiſſioners, and the capital of this ſide of the iſland; and proceeded with the three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt, (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique) in their tranſports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all one thouſand four hundred and ſixty-five rank and file fit for duty, eſcorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three ſloops, I left the Mole for that purpoſe. The Commodore was unfortunately ſeized with a fever ſoon after our ſailing. We picked up what ſmall craft we could along the ſhore, and arrived in the Bay of Port-au-Prince on the 31ſt of May, where, ſeeing the ſituation favourable to our plan of attack, (which was on both flanks and centre at the ſame time, as near as circumſtances would admit) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton road, where the right attack was to be made; the l'Arcahaye cavalry by the left, to the Salines, where the enemy was poſted, and entrenched with cannon. This diſpoſition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with three hundred Britiſh and ſome Colonial troops, to land within one mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by two ſloops of war. As ſoon as the two line of battle ſhips and a frigate, ordered againſt this, had ſilenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced through a different road towards the fort, with little oppoſition. On their arrival within a ſmall diſtance of the ſpot, a violent thunder ſtorm took place, and, taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by ſo favourable a circumſtance, the advanced troops ruſhed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by aſſault. Unfortunately we loſt a gallant young man, Capt. Wallace of the 22d, and Capt. Daniel of the 41ſt, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with Lieut. Col. Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the command of the center) to the oppoſite ſide of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with two hundred Britiſh troops to ſupport the attack on the poſt of Salines, (the frigates ſcouring the beach and enfilading the entrenchments) he attacked and carried the poſt without loſs, and, continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port-au-Prince. The enemy being thus hemmed in on all ſides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out by a road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general aſſault, and the fleet and army advanced; when the enemy, perceiving our motions, ſtruck their flags, and abandoned the place, having previouſly ſpiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two commiſſioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonax, with the black General Monbrune, who was wounded with a bayonet at Bizotton, eſcaped, and I have not

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ſince been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed, that a body of the enemy had aſſembled near to this place, with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were ſoon diſperſed, with the loſs of their guns. Another party, at the Creix de Bouquet, on the further ſide of the plain, and bordering on the Spaniſh territories, was alſo diſperſed. The inhabitants of this part of the iſland inſiſting on the Britiſh colours being erected, 'twas accordingly done.

The importance of this conqueſt to Great Britain you, Sir, muſt know: There is more ſugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was ſent here with diſcretional orders by Sir Charles Grey, and deſired to communicate with Major-Gen. Williamſon. The orders of the fleet were to aſſemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I ſaw of their danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requeſted he would immediately ſail for the Mole: From the reaſons I ſtated to him, he moſt readily acquieſced, and we were welcomed on our arrival there by all as their delivers. I hope, Sir, my conduct may meet with my Sovereign's approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to expreſs how ſenſible I am of the zeal and activity which the navy and army have ſhown on this intereſting occaſion, and how uniform their unanimity has been on every occaſion.

Lieut. Col. Whitelocke will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, and there is none can give more real information of this country: He has commanded here with infinite merit, and acquitted himſelf on many arduous and trying occaſions in a manner which has contributed to the good of the King's ſervice, and to his own honour. He has done the duty of Quarter-maſter General during the expedition, and for colonial reaſons I gave him the rank of Colonel. I have alſo given to Major Spencer the rank of Lieut. Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-maſter General. He is an officer of great merit, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions; but as it belongs not to me to give rank, I hope their merits may be conſidered by his Majeſty.

Incloſed are ſtatements of the killed and wounded, and of the ſtores taken belonging to the ſeveral departments, &c.

Having taken this place on his Majeſty's birth-day, I honoured the fort with the name of George; the port remains as before.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN WHYTE, Brigadier-Gen.
Commanding St Domingo.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Britiſh and Colonial Troops at the attack of Fort Bizotton, June 4.

Total—1 Captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.
Captain Wallace, 22d regiment, killed.
Captain Daniel, 41ſt ditto, wounded.

[Follows a long liſt of ordnance and ordnance ſtores found in the different forts and batteries.]

Admiralty-Office, July 16.

A letter from Rear Admiral Ford to Mr Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road, the 9th of laſt month, was received at this office laſt night by Capt. Rowley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope.

[This letter gives a more particular account of the motions of the ſhips employed in the reduction of Port au Prince, than is done in the foregoing letter by Gen. Whyte, but as the general outline is already inſerted, we think it unneceſſary to copy it.]

There was taken in the harbour of Port-au-Prince 21 veſſels, from 550 to 150 tons burden, laden with ſugar, coffee, indigo, &c. And 16 veſſels and ſloops, from 700 to 40 tons burden, in ballaſt. And 7 veſſels in the careening harbour, from 550 to 90 tons burden.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 9.

Vice Adm. Sir J. Jervis, to Mr Stephens.

Boyne, off Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, June 13.

At four o'clock, the morning of the 5th inſtant, a ſchooner brought an account from Capt. Roſs, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſource, that a French ſquadron had appeared off Point a Pitre on the 3d inſtant, with a body of troops, which were landed, and marching to attack the Fort of La Fleur d'Epree. I did not loſe a moment to order the Vengeance to get under ſail; and being joined by the Winchelſea and Nautilus ſloop, I puſhed, with a preſs of ſail, for Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, and arrived off that place at two o'clock, P. M. on the 7th, and was joined by the Reſource; and having put Gene-

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ral Grey, his ſuite and baggage, on board that ſhip and the Winchelſea, to be landed at Baſſeterre, and ordered Capt. Bayntum of the Nautilus to proceed to Martinique, with orders from the General for a reinforcement from thence, I made ſail for this road, and perceived Commodore Thompſon, with the ſquadron from Martinique, coming round the point of Vieux Fort: On their joining, I ordered the Solebay and Avenger into Baſſeterre Road, to carry the General's farther orders into execution touching reinforcements from the different iſlands. I then proceeded hither with the remainder of the ſquadron, and anchored at noon the following day, with the Vanguard and Vengeance, having given orders to the Veteran to cruize between Mariegalante and Deſirada, in order to apprize me of any reinforcement of the enemy which might appear in that quarter; and for the Inſpector and Bulldog to cruize to windward of the ſquadron at anchor, within reach of ſignals. I perceived two French frigates, a corvette, two large ſhips, appearing to be armed en flute, with two other ſhips, which, being within the land, we could not aſcertain, but took to be tranſports at anchor in the carenage of Point a Pitre, and that they were in poſſeſſion of La Fleur d'Epree, conſequently Grand Terre; of which I immediately ſent intelligence to the General by different routes. In the evening of the 9th, the General returned on board the Boyne, and expreſſed a deſire that the flank companies from St Vincent's and St Lucia might be ſent for. On the 10th, I diſpatched a ſchooner, with orders to the Veteran to perform that ſervice; the Winchelſea arrived the ſame day, with the flank companies of the 21ſt regiment, from Antigua, and on the 11th the Solebay arrived from Martinique, with Brig. Gen. Symes and the flank companies of the 64th regiment, as did the Nautilus, with the two flank companies of the 15th regiment, and the Aſſurance from Grenada, St Vincent's, and St Lucia. The ſame unanimity, ardour, and enterprize, which carried the troops and ſquadron through the former part of this campaign, ſtill pervades every department; and I have no doubt of a glorious termination of it.

Boyne, off Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, June 14.

In my diſpatches of laſt night, I omitted to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that, on notice of a body of troops having landed at Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, the Legiſlature of the Iſland of St Chriſtopher's, under the direction of Governor Stanley, and the Legiſlature of Antigua, under that of Preſident Byam, had diſtinguiſhed their loyalty in a very ſuperior manner, by inſtantly raiſing a conſiderable body of volunteers for the expedition, and ſent them hither in ſchooners at their own expence.

(*The end of the Gazettes.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The Emperor hath publiſhed a very ſerious addreſs to his Belgic ſubjects, dated Tournay 26th May 1794, requiring from them new levies of men, from each diſtrict five men in every hundred capable of bearing arms, it thus concludes: 'You cannot diſſemble, your future exiſtence depends, perhaps, on the ſpeedy execution of ſuch an increaſe of force; you ſee your enemies multiply at all points of your frontiers, while our armies moulder away by our victories, and by thoſe glorious conteſts which they are forced ſo frequently to maintain. Beſides, the efforts that you will make in this reſpect, cannot be a grievous burthen on a country ſo populous, and on a nation formerly recognized as brave and warlike.'

A ſeries of ſucceſs on the part of the French hath marked the events which have recently taken place in this quarter of Europe. Immenſe numbers have crowded to their ſtandard, who, undiſmayed by the carnage of their countrymen, by the arms of the allies, have preſſed forward to partake of their fate, or to obtain victory. From the want of the Pruſſian troops ſtipulated for by the late treaty, and the Auſtrians being alſo defective in the quota to be furniſhed by them, it became a matter of prudence for the brave commanders of the allied forces, who were oppoſing the irruption of the enemy in this quarter, to fall back from their former poſition, and for the preſent to leave Maritime Flanders to its fate. The retreat hath been conducted with much military ſkill, particularly by the Duke of York, and with almoſt incredible little loſs on the part of the Britiſh. This retreat we ſhall delineate as briefly as poſſible.

The attempt of Prince Cobourg to raiſe the ſiege of Charleroi (26th ult.) was fruſtrated by the immenſe number of the beſieging army. His attack was made with great ſpirit, during which the garriſon

ſurrendered, this unexpected event deranged their intended operations, a retreat became neceſſary, which, in ſpite of many difficulties, and the danger ariſing from being expoſed to a ſuperior force, was ſkilfully conducted on the part of the allies, who regained their former poſition; the action laſted from day-break till nine at night.

The Britiſh army was very little harraſſed in their march after they began to retreat towards Holland. The enemy, however, began immediately to occupy the fortified places in Flanders from whence the garriſons had been withdrawn, Mons, Oudenarde, Ghent, Marchiennes, Tournay, and Orchies, were in their poſſeſſion a little after the commencement of this month. Valenciennes, Conde, Landrecies, and Quefnoy, were left ſtrongly garriſoned and well proviſioned.

A regular ſyſtem of police ſeems to be adopted by the French for the government of thoſe places which the allies have abandoned, as appears by a proclamation publiſhed by the deputies Richard and Chodieu, of which the following is the ſubſtance: That the inhabitants of the conquered countries, being under the ſpecial protection of the French republic, are forbid holding any intercourſe with the coaleſced powers, on pain of being delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal. All military commanders are ordered to prevent any exceſſes being committed againſt the inhabitants of the conquered countries. All magiſtrates and others convicted of cauſing diſturbances againſt the republic in any ſhape whatever, ſhall be delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal. The magiſtrates of the conquered countries are ordered ſtrictly to obey the requiſitions for the ſervice of the republic. The police of the conquered places to be exerciſed by the military commanders till otherwiſe ordered, and all aſſemblies of the people are ſtrictly forbid, and the military force ordered to diſperſe ſuch meetings. The inhabitants of the conquered countries to give up their arms to the military commanders in twenty-four hours after the publication of the preſent proclamation, and all thoſe who do not, to be puniſhed with death. Aſſignats to be received in all public and commercial tranſactions, and all thoſe convicted of counterfeiting, or circulating of counterfeits, to be puniſhed according to law. To prevent the riſe of the price of proviſions, which might otherwiſe be occaſioned by the introduction of aſſignats; the maximum fixed upon in the city of Liſle is to be followed in all the conquered countries of Weſt Flanders. All taxes, of whatever kind, to continue to be paid to the profit of the republic. The ſoldiers of the republic are ordered to obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline in the conquered countries, and all convicted of being concerned in, or favouring any foreign plot, to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal.

Dated Liſle, 4 Meſſidor, 1794.

Official Diſpatch of his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

'*Head-quarters at Roeulx, June 26.*

'*High and Mighty Lords,*

'In my laſt report, of the 23d inſt. I had the honour to inform your High Mightineſſes, that the enemy, notwithſtanding their being driven back beyond the Sambre on the 16th inſtant, by the combined armies under my command, and obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Charleroi, have ſince re-croſſed that river, and blockaded the ſaid fortreſs.

'There being a neceſſity of delivering that city for the third time, the combined army under my command, and likewiſe that under the Prince de Cobourg, was put in motion on the 15th, in order to attack the enemy at the break of the following day, in all directions, at one and the ſame time, in five columns.

'The attack on the right wing, commanded by Prince Frederick of Orange, General of cavalry, and in the centre, where I was myſelf, was made with ſo much ſucceſs, that the enemy were every where repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and at the ſame time diſlodged from all the abattis which they had in the woods, and driven beyond the Sambre, whereby the troops under my command perfectly fulfilled the object left for their execution, agreeable to the general diſpoſition.

'I had already taken poſſeſſion of Marchiennes au Pont, when I received the unpleaſant intelligence, that the army of the Prince de Cobourg, which compoſed the left wing, had been obliged to fall back, on account of the enemy's ſuperiority; and that the fortreſs, after having ſuffered an aſſualt, ſurrendered to the enemy by capitulation. Owing to this, and a letter I received from the Prince de Cobourg, I found it my duty to relinquiſh all the advantages gained, to abandon the batteries which had been taken, and to retreat in the evening to Haine St Paul, which was effected in the beſt order, without any loſs either of men or artillery; and

and the troops all behaved with ſo much courage and intrepidity, that were any of them to be particularly mentioned, it would be neceſſary to name them all.

'I have the farther ſatisfaction to add here, that the loſs of the troops of the State does not exceed 100 men in killed and wounded. Among the former are Lieut. de Ceger of the Dutch foot guards, Capt. Pelliyan, and two officers of the fifth battalion of Waldeck; and under the latter, Captain Stowman, alſo of Waldeck, and an officer of the battalion Von Mollenbruyn grenadiers.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

FREDERICK,

Hereditary Prince of Orange.

The French have made ſome general and vigorous attacks upon the lines of the allies from Neuſtadt to the Rhine, which were ſuſtained by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian forces with determined bravery. Some bloody encounters terminated in both parties reſuming their former poſition.

8th July the Britiſh forces under the Duke of York and Lord Moira, effected a junction and encamped near Antwerp.

Official Letter from the Hereditary Prince of Orange to the States General.

Head-Quarters at Waterloo, July 6.

'*High and Mighty Lords,*

'I haſten to communicate to your High Mightineſſes, that, in conſequence of an arrangement with the Prince of Coboûrg, and the Duke of York, I marched at two o'clock this morning with the combined army from Tubiſe towards Waterloo, in order to take the poſition hitherto occupied by the Prince of Cobourg, with a view to cover the city of Bruſſels againſt an attack; the Prince of Cobourg having taken poſt at Chaumont. Having arrived, this morning at ſeven o'clock, at Waterloo, we heard, on the ſide of Jenappe and Witterſea, where ſome Imperial troops were ſtationed, a ſtrong cannonading, which induced me immediately to proceed thither. I found that the enemy, with a very ſuperior force, and provided with an immenſe artillery, had repulſed the advanced poſts by a movement which ſhewed their intention to attack, at the ſame time, both our right and left. However, after having taken a good poſition with the troops, who were already much fatigued with the march, and mounted ſome batteries, the enemy were obliged to abandon their deſign. The cannonade laſted on both ſides till late in the evening, after which the enemy retreated. I cannot yet aſcertain our loſs, though inconſiderable. I muſt, however, regret, that in conſequence of the dragoons of Byland being engaged with the enemy, their brave Colonel Commandant, the Prince of Heſſe-Philipſthall, after having received ſeveral wounds, was apparently killed, or fell into the hands of the enemy. Major de Graney, Capt. Marely, and the Aide Major, are likewiſe ſlightly wounded, &c. Signed, &c.'

The very great ſuperiority of numbers in the republican army, which marched into the Netherlands, made it a matter of neceſſity and prudence for the forces of the allies in that quarter to retreat towards Holland; in their march they have ſuffered no material loſs; the French have taken poſſeſſion of the towns as ſoon as they were evacuated. On the 11th inſt. they entered Bruſſels, where they obſerved, in general, a ſtrict diſcipline; with ſimilar ſucceſs they have purſued their conqueſts on the Meuſe, the Sambre, and the Rhine, the Pruſſian and Imperial armies continually retreating before them.

On the night of the 15th, the enemy made a vigorous attempt to croſs the river Neethe, near the village of Waelhem, and to drive our troops from their poſition on the oppoſite ſide of the river, who, under the command of Sir William Erſkine, gallantly maintained their poſt, and compelled them to abandon their enterprize.

23d July, Antwerp was evacuated by the allies, and on the 24th the French entered it.

On the Rhine the French have purſued, with ſucceſs, the ſyſtem of attack they practiſed laſt year, to bring forward freſh troops till their enemies are exhauſted with fatigue; by this means, from their ſuperiority in numbers, they gain their object. On the 12th, they commenced their attack in this formidable manner, which they followed up day after day till the 15th; they even marched up to the mouth of the Pruſſian cannon, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet; hardly an officer of artillery eſcaped from the carnage. The following is the outline of the details:

The attack began about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, and laſted till night. The reſult was, that General Kalkreuth was obliged to retreat to Landſtuhl, and the next morning to Lautern, by Kayſerberg and Galgenberg. On the 13th the French attacked the poſt of

Tripſtadt, and carried the entrenched batteries which defended it. The loſs was proportionate to the fury of the aſſault, but they at length remained maſters of Tripſtadt, and the Pruſſians filed off to Winweiller. On the 14th the attack was continued on Lautern, and it is ſaid that the French General had engaged to take the entrenchments in that place before the 16th of July, or loſe his head. On the 15th, in the afternoon, the French attacked the Pruſſians and Auſtrians in all the line from Newſtadt, along the Rhine, as far as Rehbach. The cannonade on the ſide of the Pruſſians, which commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon at Newſtadt, ceaſed at eleven o'clock in the evening in the evirons of Muſbach. On the ſide of the Auſtrians it laſted till eight o'clock in the evening, and the armies were ſtill in ſight of each other at nine. At eight o'clock the Auſtrian baggage, which had halted the preceding evening at the left ſhore of the Rhine, began to file off over the bridge lately built, and the night following the Auſtrian army croſſed the Rhine over the ſame bridge, and on the morning was behind Manheim, on the left ſhore of the Necker. The Pruſſian corps, under the hereditary Prince de Hohenlohe, fell back the ſame night from Muſbach to Turckheim. Lautern was abandoned on the 15th. On that day General Kalkreuth's corps was at Winweiller, and intended to proceed to Meiſenheim or Creutznach. The army of Field-marſhal de Mollendorff was not far from Kirchem-Polond, and that of the hereditaay Prince de Hohenlohe was, on the 17th, between Lambſheim and Worms.

Official Diſpatch from his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

Head Quarters, at Nyle, July 16.

'*High and Mighty Lords,*

'My advanced poſts along the canal of Louvain having been attacked yeſterday by a great force of the enemy, the paſſage was diſputed for a long while with great gallantry; but, having at the end received farther reinforcements, they obliged our troops to retreat, and I took ſtation behind the Dyle, where I intended to maintain my poſition; but the city of Malines having been evacuated in the afternoon by the garriſon, conſiſting of Heſſian troops, and my right wing becoming thereby uncovered, I judged it adviſeable to withdraw, laſt night, all my poſts along the Dyle, and to take up another poſition behind Nette, eſtabliſhing my quarters at Nyle.

'The different returns of the loſs in the affair not having been made, I cannot have the honour to deliver them for the preſent to your High Mightineſſes.

(Signed) The Hereditary Pr. of Orange.'

15. The army under the Duke of York encamped on the plains of Roſendael between Bergen-op-zoom and Breda.

18. The French entered Namur, which had been previouſly abandoned by the Auſtrians.

Michaud, commander of the army of the Rhine, in his account of the operations in that quarter ſtates, that the troops, with the higheſt courage, applied to the Auſtrians and Pruſſians the decree framed againſt the Engliſh and Hanoverians, ſo that very few made their eſcape.

July 22. Lord Moira who found himſelf ſuperſeded by the preſence of elder officers belonging to the ſtaff on the continent, quitted the army to return home. The following is his addreſs on parting:

'Particular circumſtances calling Lord Moira immediately to England, he is to be relieved by Lieutenant General Abercrombie.

'Lord Moira cannot ſurrender his command without entreating the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and men of the corps which accompanied him from Oſtend, to accept his warmeſt and moſt grateful thanks for the kind and cheerful acquieſcence he has experienced from them in the ſevere fatigues to which he was obliged to ſubject them.

'He has the aſſurance, that he is ſtill to have their ſupport in the ſervice to which they were originally deſtined; and that hope leſſens his reluctance, at ceaſing for the preſent to ſhare the honourable dangers of ſervice.

'He truſts they will believe, that no light conſideration would have obliged him to quit them; as he perſuades himſelf, they are ſenſible of his having endeavoured to repay the generous attachment they have ſhewn to him, by the moſt lively intereſt for their welfare.

'For the preſent he bids them farewell, with the moſt fervent prayers for their honour and proſperity.'

After the ſucceſſive engagements which drove the Pruſſians from Lautern and impelled the Imperialiſts to croſs the Rhine, a few battalions of theſe troops were ordered by the Duke of Saxe Teſchin to recroſs it, who combined with thoſe of Prince Hohenlohe at Worms, attacked the French (21ſt July,) and drove them again to the Rehback where they entrenched themſelves.

By

By the retreat of the army under the Prince de Cobourg towards the Meuſe, the Hereditary Prince of Orange was left expoſed to the attack of the enemy. A letter from his head-quarters, dated 22d July, and confirming the retreat of the Auſtrians, ſtates, that he had on that day been obliged to abandon his poſition behind Petite Neethe, to eſtabliſh himſelf at Baarle, while the advanced guard, under the orders of General de Genſau, had poſted itſelf between Turnhout and Beerſal.

On the 18th the town and citadel of Nuraur, which the French cannonaded from the heights of Flavines ever ſince the 13th, ſurrendered by capitulation. The garriſon of the citadel, it is ſaid, conſiſted only of 300 or 400 Imperialiſts.

On the 22d the French who had made an attack on the Pruſſian lines, on the left of the Rhine near Manheim, were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, in conſequence of which the Pruſſian army had made a general movement on the 27th, it extended from the Rhine above Worms, to beyond Meiſſenheim, conſiderable bodies of Auſtrians were ſent to co-operate with Gen. Mollendorf. Mentz was garriſoned by the Imperial troops to the number of 10,000 and the approaches to it defended by a Pruſſian encampment. Great apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of Treves, from whence the inhabitants were flying with their effects.

The Imperial head-quarters were removed from Maeſtricht on the 23d.

July 27th the French attacked the Dutch forts of Brienliet and Yſendyke, in the iſland of Cadſand; the garriſons of which places being very weak, withdrew themſelves, and the whole iſland was evacuated and abandoned to the enemy.

Leige was taken poſſeſſion of by the French on the 27th.

On the 3d Auguſt the hereditary Prince of Orange eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Breda.—Prince Cobourg then occupied his poſition at Foron le Comte on the Meuſe.

On the 4th the Britiſh army, by four o'clock in the morning, quitted their camp at Roſendael. The right column paſſed through Breda, amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, whilſt the left column went round it. The whole arrived about four o'clock at their preſent poſition, about four miles diſtant from Breda. The right of the line extends towards the river Merk, and the left towards the river de Dogne. The head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief are at the town of Ouſterhoot, about two miles in the rear of the line. The ſick were previouſly ſent, with the whole hoſpital ſtaff, to Bois-le-duc.

Aug. 10. The agitated ſtate of Paris, by diſſenſions among the rulers in the Convention and Jacobin Club, has produced a ſuſpenſion in their armies of thoſe furious attacks by which they have of late aſſailed their enemies on the Rhine. The Auſtrians and Pruſſians retook Spires and the neighbouring towns, while the French retreated to their former poſition at Weiſſembourg and Lauterbourg. Bergen-op-zoom, Williamſtadt, Breda, and the frontier towns of Holland are put in the beſt ſtate of defence; their command will be given to brave and loyal officers who will not betray their truſt.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

A very conſiderable force was aſſembled by the beginning of June, chiefly Auſtrian troops, to ſtop the progreſs of the French towards Turin, who had even retreated from ſome of the places which they had occupied.

The diſturbances in the iſle of Sardinia are increaſing, and give great cauſe of alarm to the court of Turin. A republican ſpirit prevails at Cagliari, and over moſt part of the iſland.

A complete diſcovery hath been made of the conſpiracy at Turin againſt the government and royal family; the plan was to ſet fire to the principal places in the city, and murder the chief perſons in it. The conſpirators are brought to puniſhment, and the appearance of a ſtrong Auſtrian force will now ſecure the ſafety of that city.

July 12. The ſiege of Calvi in Corſica, commenced with great unanimity between the ſea and land forces; this is the only remaining fortreſs in poſſeſſion of the French.

General Paoli has iſſued a declaration of war againſt the Genoeſe.

The ſucceſs of the French in the Pyrenees, in their conteſts with the armies of Spain, the 28th and 29th of April, and 1ſt of May, hath been very great; the latter have been forced to yield up thoſe places they had captured, or which had ſurrendered to them, except Collioure and Bellegarde, both which places the French were preparing to beſiege; there remained not one French poſt in their poſſeſſion.

The Spaniards are under apprehenſions of further loſſes from the attack of the French

French troops on their frontier; they have entered Navarre, and taken a very ſtrong poſt.

Lord Hood diſcovers the utmoſt attention and vigilance in watching the motions of the enemy in the Mediterranean, and for fruſtrating their views.

The French fleet which ſailed from Toulon, and was ſuppoſed deſtined for the relief of Corſica, was purſued by the Engliſh fleet, under the command of Lord Hood, into the bay of Jouhan, between Nice and the iſles of Hieres; they got under cover of the batteries on ſhore. Admiral Hotham was directed by Lord Hood, who returned to Corſica, to block them up, if they could not be deſtroyed by the fire of his ſhips; they conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates.

27. The following is the ſummons ſent by General Dugomier to the Spaniſh General, commandant at Bellegarde: 'If you do not give up Bellegarde immediately, on the receipt of my ſummons, it will be too late afterwards. You will die of hunger and miſery within your walls, if you prefer a fruitleſs reſiſtance to a retreat into Spain, on the ſame conditions that were acceded to by General Navarro.'

The Spaniſh general refuſed to accept of thoſe terms, as repugnant to his feelings, and incompatible with the honour of his country.

The ſmall State of Genoa is at preſent in the moſt embarraſſing predicament. The following intelligence deſcribes its perilous ſituation:

June 14. Our government, by its wiſe and efficacious meaſures, has reſtored tranquillity. Some of our patricians, who, in conſequence of the ſteps which were taken, thought proper to abſent themſelves, have been publicly cited to return, under pain (on his non-appearance) of being outlawed. In the mean time, all the fortreſſes of the capital have been mounted with artillery, together with all the batteries both by land and ſea, and the guards are doubled. In fact, we are in the midſt of danger. While the Engliſh block up our port on one hand, the French, by their proximity, alarm us by land, and the declaration of war on the part of the Corſicans, gives us additional uneaſineſs.

A diviſion of the maſs of Piedmonteſe, to the number of near 9000, on the 2d July attempted to retake the city of Loano from the French, but without any troops of the line to direct their operations. A good deal of ſkirmiſhing, without effect on either ſide, took place, when the French proceeded to the attack of the Piedmonteſe camp, compelling them to retire with the loſs of 508 killed, and a great number wounded.

Some fine ſhips have been ſent from St Fiorenzo to join Admiral Hotham's ſquadron employed in blocking up the French fleet in the gulph of Juan.

REVOLUTION IN GENEVA.

July 25. On Friday the 18th inſt. M. Soulavie, and Merle, a commiſſioner from the French convention reſident here, gave a grand dinner to the principal members of a ſociety, entituled, the club of the Mountain, *alias* the Marſailleſe club, conſiſting of the moſt violent patriots of this city. On breaking up, which did not happen till an early hour in the morning, the members of the club had recourſe to arms, and arming the populace at the ſame time, took poſſeſſion of the gates and arſenals. They next proceeded to elect a revolutionary committee, or committee of public ſafety, compoſed of ſeven members, by whom every perſon inimical to their intereſts was inſtantly apprehended. As it was impoſſible for the priſons to contain the whole of thoſe, they were conveyed to the watch towers of the baſtion, entitled 'The Baſtion of Holland,' and to the different public magazines. The number of perſons thus apprehended amounts at this moment to nearly a thouſand: 200 who were in a ſtate of proſcription have contrived to make their eſcape. It is worthy of remark, that no one female has yet been impriſoned, notwithſtanding ſeveral have been ordered before the committee, and inſulted.

Whether, in ſeizing on the perſons of individuals, or in making domiciliary viſits to come at thoſe they wiſhed to apprehend, the revolutioniſts have paid but little reſpect to property. In arreſting M. Necker, late prime miniſter of France under the monarchy, at his country ſeat, they took poſſeſſion of his plate, and a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie. The houſe of M. Saladin de Craus has been plundered, as have alſo ſeveral others: but on thoſe occaſions no perſonal violences have been offered. At the firſt moment of the revolution, ſeveral muſkets were diſcharged, by which two perſons were wounded.

On Sunday the 20th, the revolutionary committee, named by the clubs, publiſhed the following proclamation:

'*Equality*,

'*Equality, Liberty, Independence.*

'Revolutionary citizens! The revolution of the 28th of December 1792, was more ſerviceable to the ariſtocrats than to the revolutioniſts. The former, always incorrigible, and invariably the enemies of liberty, have ſuffered no abatement of their criminal hopes and liberticidal pretenſions. The moment is now arrived, when the revolutioniſts, wearied with living among men, who have not ceaſed for a moment to be inimical both to them and the French republic, have been forced to riſe for the completion of the work which had nearly been entered upon, and to enſure the everlaſting triumph of the principles of equality in our country.

'Revolutionary citizens! Your moderation has hitherto merely ſerved to enſnare you, and to embolden the ariſtocrates, and give conſiſtency to their culpable views. It is time that the people ſhould have juſtice done; and with this intention, the revolutionary committee lays before you the following plan: 1. A revolutionary tribunal, conſiſting of twenty-one members, ſhall be formed.—2. The revolutioniſts, aſſembled in a body at the national Lyceum, ſhall elect this tribunal by a ſingle proceſs, and according to the relative majorities.—3. The electors ſhall not return more than twenty-one citizens, and not leſs than eleven.—4. No one ſhall refuſe his vote, on penalty of being conſidered as a ſuſpected perſon, and treated as ſuch.—5. Each revolutionary citizen, without any exception, ſhall be enjoined to repair, armed, to-morrow the 21ſt of July, at eight in the morning, to the national Lyceum, and there to vote, on pain of being conſidered as a ſuſpected perſon, and treated as ſuch.—6. The revolutionary tribunal ſhall try thoſe who have eſcaped for the preſent, and have fled ſince the revolution.—7. It may pronounce ſentence of death, pecuniary fines, baniſhment, &c.—8. Every ſentence of death ſhall be ſubject to the approval of the whole body of the revolutionary citizens.—9. The revolutionary tribunal ſhall complete its functions within the ſpace of ſix days, reckoning from the moment of its election.—10. A military committee ſhall be created, to conſiſt of ſeven members, who are to watch over the public ſafety, and to execute the ſentences of the revolutionary tribunal. It ſhall ſucceed the revolutionary committee, at the expiration of its powers.

'The members of each circle are enjoined to give their ſuffrages in the moſt public manner, as all true revolutioniſts ought to do.

'Before eight in the evening, the reſult of the deliberation will be publiſhed, mentioning the number of the ſuffrages.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BOUSQUET,
Preſident of the revolutionary tribunal.'

This plan was approved and the revolutionary tribunal elected on the 21ſt, by about 3000 voices.

AMERICA.

May 22. The houſe of repreſentatives conſidered the reſolution for extending the term of embargo on foreign ſhips till the 20th June, that it would be improper to continue the embargo after the 25th May was voted for by 13; there were againſt this motion, and for continuing it till the 20th June, 93.

29. The bill for authorizing the preſident to lay, regulate, and revoke embargoes, was read a third time and paſſed.

June 9. The Congreſs of the United States, after a ſeſſion of ſix months, adjourned, to meet again the firſt Monday of November next. The friends of peace and good order of government conſider it as a very propitious event that the adjournment has taken place without war.

WEST INDIES.

We are ſorry to find that the yellow fever is making great ravages among both our ſeamen and ſoldiers. Gen. Dundas died a lamented victim to it, with ſeveral other officers.

In Jamaica it is computed 7-8ths of the white people who had arrived there within the laſt twelve months had died. The greateſt mortality had been amongſt ſuch. There are very few inſtances of perſons recovering from it; and the ſymptoms are deſcribed as being exactly the ſame as thoſe of the malady which raged with ſuch violence at Philadelphia laſt autumn.

ST DOMINGO.

On the 17th of May in purſuance to the orders of Gen. Williamſon, and Col. Whitelocke, M. Berault de St Maurice, Attorney-General, repaired to the hall of audience of this town, in order to inſtall the Tribunals of the Common Law and Admiralty.

The Attorney-General proceeded to read, 1ſt, The propoſitions in form of a capitulation, between Gen. Williamſon and the inhabitants of La Grande Anſe. 2d, His commiſſion of Attorney-General. 3d, The powers with which he was inveſted

veſted for eſtabliſhing the Tribunals. He then cauſed them to be regiſtered in the office of the Tribunal; after which he adminiſtered the oaths to each of the officers of the Tribunals, according to their nomination, and directed that the pariſh of Tiburon ſhould be a dependence of Jeremie, until further orders. A proclamation of Gen. Williamſon's was alſo read.

The Attorney-General then pronounced a diſcourſe on the object of his miſſion, the happineſs which the people of Grand Anſe were likely to enjoy from the return of the laws and the protection of his Majeſty, demonſtrating that union and ſubmiſſion to his authority would conſolidate their welfare. After which he ordered that the proceedings of the ſeſſion ſhould be read, publiſhed, and poſted up.

The numerous aſſemblage of inhabitants who were preſent at this ceremony, appeared well ſatisfied at the re-eſtabliſhment of the Tribunals.

EAST INDIES.

The following intereſting intelligence relative to the naval operations in India, hath been received from Batavia, Feb. 17. 1794.

The William Pitt, Houghton, Britannia, and Nonſuch, the ſquadron fitted out from Bengal, on the 22d January 1794, fell in with two French privateers from the Iſle of France, viz. the Vengeur, of 28 guns, and Reſolue, of 26 guns, which the Britannia and Nonſuch engaged and took. On the 25th, the ſquadron fell in with La Sybelle, of 44 guns, and La Prudent of 36, national frigates, off Pulo Baby, and nearly in ſight of North Iſland; they engaged about two hours; the Princeſs Royal, the conſort of the French frigates, was ſo far to windward that ſhe could not join before they hauled their wind and ſtood from the ſquadron, which continued to chaſe all the afternoon, but on droping to leeward of them, they weathered the reef off Pulo Baby, which the ſquadron could not; there the Princeſs Royal joined, and came to an anchor. The privateers taken on the 22d being full of men, when the ſquadron fell in with the frigates, they were obliged to cover them; all the Engliſh ſhips were filled with the priſoners; the Houghton had 150, which was more than the Europeans on board: had that not been the caſe, it is thought a better account would have been given of the French frigates. The prizes were brought to Batavia with the priſoners, and were fitting out at Cartles. The ſquadron left Batavia 4th February in ſearch of the enemy, who were ſeen about the 2d, ſtanding out of the Straits of Sunda to the weſtward, ſuppoſed to have gone againſt Bencoolen. The two captured privateers had been to Rat Iſland, and attempted to take the Pigot, but ſhe had beaten them off after an action of two hours and a half; the Pigot's ſhot told well, one of the privateers having had 30 through her. The ſquadron on the 9th February, was off Prince's Iſland, on their way to Bencooken, to protect that ſettlement, and alſo the Pigot, but were apprehenſive the French would be joined by two more frigates. The ſquadron falling in with the French, was the means of ſaving eight Dutch China ſhips, who were to have ſailed from Batavia two days afterwards, but which would not ſail till they knew the ſucceſs of the ſquadron. The French had taken about twenty country ſhips before the ſquadron was fitted out, and a few ſince. The French appear to have good intelligence.

A prow arrived at Batavia the 16th of February with diſpatches from Bencoolen, which ſay they daily expect the French. The prow, two days after leaving Bencoolen, fell in with the French ſquadron, off Crace, and the next day with the Engliſh.

The Reſolue and Vengeur had taken the Engliſh ſettlement at Nattal, which they had ranſomed for 30,000 dollars, a few days before they were captured, and took the ſurgeon of the place till the ranſom was paid, who is on board.

LONDON.

Mr Jay the new commiſſioner from America has had an audience of the King, to which he was introduced by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the foreign department, and conducted by Sir C. Cotterell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies in waiting. Mr Jay is a gentleman of about 60 years old, and received great part of his education in the county of Glouceſter; he was formerly of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Mr Trumbull, the artiſt, who was ſo long confined during the American war, is the private ſecretary to Mr Jay, the Miniſter from the United States.

The following moſt extraordinary exertion that never was, and probably never will

will be equalled, ought to be recorded to the honour of the artificers of Portſmouth Dock-yard: The Prince of Wales of 98 guns went off the ſtocks on Saturday at eleven o'clock, came into the wet-dock next tide, and was caulked and coppered complete in nine hours, in order to ſhew his Majeſty the operation: and his Majeſty, attended by Earl Chatham, &c. after coming out of the chapel witneſſed the copper laying on.

A Swediſh fleet of ſeven ſail of the line, arrived in the Road of Copenhagen the 19th of June, to join the Daniſh ſquadron which is ready for ſea. The Daniſh Admiral Krieger, commands the combined fleet the firſt three months.

The Emperor hath left the Netherlands, the affairs of Poland demand his attention; the views of the Courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, are probably not propitious to the Auſtrian intereſts. On the 23d ult. he arrived unexpectedly at his chateau of Schonbrun.

L.600,000 as a payment of the ſubſidy to the King of Pruſſia, hath been received at Berlin.

There hath been held for the firſt time, a Court of Lieutenancy for the city of London, under the new Militia Bill, when the Court came to a reſolution that bids fair to put the military force of the metropolis upon a footing ſuited to its dignity and importance.—Mr Jackſon, after taking a view of the ancient inſtitution, and comparing it with the propoſed eſtabliſhment, and ſtating what might reaſonably be expected at the hands of that Court, by his Majeſty, the two Houſes of Parliament, and the city of London, who had repoſed in the Commiſſioners a degree of confidence ſo extenſive and flattering, moved, that a Committee be appointed, conſiſting of eight Aldermen, two Directors of the Bank of England, two Directors of the Eaſt India Company, two Directors of the South Sea Company, and ſix private Commiſſioners, to take into conſideration the bill recently paſſed, and to report their opinion of the moſt effectual means of carrying it into execution.

12th inſt. the Marquiſſes Cornwallis and Hertford arrived from the continent.

A very conſiderable bill of taxation hath paſſed in the American Congreſs, for the expenditure of government.

Mr Liſton the ambaſſador from this Court is arrived at Conſtantinople.

Earl Spencer, accompanied by Colonel Roſs, ſet off, on the 19th inſt. for the continent. He goes to tranſact buſineſs of the higheſt importance with the Emperor.

There has of late been ſerious diſturbances at Newcaſtle among the keelmen, ſo as to require the aid of the military for their ſuppreſſion. This uſeful and numerous body of men are employed in bringing coals down the river Tyne, in large craft, to where the ſhipping lie; but as ſome of the colliers can ſhip their coals by means of ſpouts, inſtead of keeling them, the men attribute their frequent want of employment to this method of loading coals, therefore have ſtruck from their work, which has cauſed much interruption to the trade, as well as to the ſupplying of London with this neceſſary article. The coal-owners not complying with the keelmen's demands, the latter became very riotous, and proceeded to unwarrantable acts of violence, in damaging the Walkers, Walſend, and ſome other collieries, inſomuch that the magiſtrates were obliged to call in the military to their aſſiſtance, which ſoon diſperſed them and reſtored peace.

A final ſeparation, it is confidently ſaid, between a gentleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank, and a lady who reſides in Pall mall, has actually taken place; that the agreements formerly entered into have been given up by mutual conſent; and that a new contract has been ſigned, by which the lady is ſecured in the poſſeſſion of a very handſome annuity, beſides retaining her houſe in Pall-mall, plate, jewels, &c.

On a reference to the twelve judges from the Privy Council, concerning the mode of trying the perſons now in cuſtody on the charges of ſedition and high treaſon, after mature deliberation it was then agreed, that the moſt legal, eligible, and convenient mode would be in the uſual courſe of adminiſtering juſtice, viz. for thoſe perſons confined in London and Middleſex to be tried at the ſeſſions houſe in the Old Bailey, at the commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer: the time to be (if the parties were ready) at the next ſeſſion in September. For ſuch as are confined in the country, to try them at the next country aſſizes. The two Chief Juſtices, and all the other Judges, ſigned the report on Tueſday, and in the afternoon it was lodged in the Privy Council office.

FIRE AT RATCLIFF.

23. A dreadful fire broke out at Mr Clovis' barge-builder, near the Stone-ſtairs, Ratcliff, which quickly communicated to the ſalt-petre warehouſes belonging to the Eaſt India Company. A ſtrong N. N. W. wind

wind carried the flames to Cock-hill, Stone-ſtairs, Ratcliff, Brook ſtreet, Harris' court, Vine-yard, &c. which were all preſently in flames, and appeared from the river like a ſheet of fire. The effect of the ſalt-petre was ſomething ſimilar to an earth-quake, or the eruption of a volcano; for it was thrown up to a prodigious height, and fell like a ſhower of fire, which ſcorched, and nearly ſuffocated thoſe employed in endeavouring to extinguiſh the flames. Upwards of a hundred houſes were on fire by five o'clock. It is ſuppoſed that at leaſt 10,000 (ſome accounts ſaid 20,000) bags of ſalt-petre have been deſtroyed. It was fortunate that the quantity imported by the laſt ſhips from Bengal had been previouſly depoſited in the Tower. The adjacent ſtreets, as far as Mile-end, were filled with the effects of the unfortunate ſufferers.

The fire alſo took its courſe up Brook-ſtreet, Stepney Cauſeway, caught the premiſes of Mr Shakeſpeare, rope-maker, and burnt through to the fields on the one ſide, and the whole of the dwellings on the other, till at length it may be fairly ſaid, the fire ceaſed for want of materials to conſume, having reached an open ſpace of ground, where the connection of periſhable ſubſtances was broken. What is very remarkable, the dwelling-houſe of Mr Bere, an extenſive building, ſtood entirely uninjured in the very midſt of this mighty ruin, and which, we are informed, was never quitted by the family that inhabits it: aſſiſted by their friends, they ſo drenched it with water, that not even a pane of glaſs was cracked. It is a good houſe, and well worth the labour beſtowed upon it, but it appears to the ſpectator to ſtand by a miracle.

The whole of Mr Shakeſpeare's hemp warehouſes have been entirely conſumed. The loſs of the Eaſt India Company by this calamity, it is feared, muſt be nearly two hundred thouſand pounds. The ſhip Hannah, a fine Weſt Indiaman, was burnt down to the water's edge; likewiſe two or three ſmall craft.

A ſurvey was yeſterday afternoon taken by the warden and other officers of the hamlet, whoſe report was, that out of 1200 houſes, of which the hamlet conſiſted, not more than 570 were preſerved from the general conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the ſupport of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciouſly occaſioned, upon the moſt minute enquiry it is clearly aſcertained, that it was entirely accidental.

From the great diſtreſs the above fire occaſioned to a vaſt number of poor families, government humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney fields, till they could be more comfortably provided for.

That ſome idea may be formed of the very great loſs ſuſtained by this unfortunate event, the warehouſes of Mr Whiting contained ſugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely deſtroyed.

The diſtreſs of the miſerable inhabitants exceeded all deſcription. In the ſurrounding fields were depoſited the few goods, conſiſting chiefly of bedding, they were able to ſave. Stepney church was opened for their reception, and above 1000 people were obliged to remain all night in the fields, watching the remnant of their property: children crying for their loſt parents, and parents lamenting the fate of their children, added to the horrors of a ſcene, not equalled during the preſent century.

Amidſt the ſlaughter of men on the frontiers of France, the heart of the humane is called even to ſuffer a deeper regret from the very numerous inſtances of execution which have lately been exhibited in the capital. The two ſections of the revolutionary tribunal have diſplayed a dreadful activity in the work of death. Among the liſt of victims we obſerve ten women and girls under twenty years of age, and two youths of ſeventeen and fourteen. What crime could they have committed that merited ſuch a fate?

A policy, to the amount of one million ſterling, has been opened at Lloyd's, to inſure diamonds from Mr Hope's houſe at Amſterdam, to the houſe of a principal merchant in London. The premium is one guinea per cent.

The remittances from Holland continue to be immenſe, which makes the money market ſo plentiful. The exchange on Holland has not been ſo high for many years.

A ſhip from Newcaſtle to Davis' Straits hath this ſeaſon imported the moſt valuable cargo ever brought from that quarter in one bottom; it conſiſted of ten whales, none of which were under ten feet bone; they produced 180 tons of blubber, and the fins weighed nine tons.

THUNDER STORM.

Auguſt 7. Between three and four o' clock

clock a moſt tremendous thunder ſtorm aroſe, accompanied by long and vivid flaſhes of lightning. The rain at the ſame time fell down from the clouds like cataracts. The claps of thunder were awful, and ſo loud, that people who have faced the rage of the elements in all climes do not remember to have heard peals of thunder of ſuch force.

The Cock public-houſe, Temple-Bar, received ſome damage, fortunately, however it did not catch fire. The flaſh which hurt this houſe, was ſeen to come down in an immenſe body a few yards eaſt of Temple-Bar; it wheeled about with great velocity, and ſtruck with immenſe force. Fortunately the heavy rain had driven every perſon from the ſtreet, and no coach was paſſing. The firſt effect obſerved, was ſimilar to that produced by an explofion of gun-powder; every parcle of ſtraw, mud, and even the water, was completely ſwept from the ſtreet; and the doors and windows of the houſes, particularly on the north ſide of the ſtreet, were ſhaken, ſome of them driven open.

A waterman, croſſing Lambeth Marſh, was knocked down by its force, and his recovery was for ſome time deemed doubtful.

A ſhoemaker, near Aldegate, was ſtruck dead while ſtanding at his door.

The center beam at Lloyd's coffee-room ſuddenly cracked during the ſtorm, and a great part of the ceiling fell down. The torrent of rain was ſo great that in a few minutes the floor was covered with water. No accident, however, happened in conſequence.

There have been very violent ſtorms of thunder and lightning lately in various counties, which, in ſeveral inſtances, have proved fatal to perſons expoſed to their effects; a good number of cattle have been killed; trees ſhivered in pieces; and public buildings ſhattered.

At the ſuit of his Majeſty, the cauſe reſpecting the marriage of Prince Auguſtus Frederick and Lady Auguſta Murray, which had been ſolemnzied at the pariſh church of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, was finally determined in the Arches Court, Doctors' Commons; when Sir William Wynne delivered the judgement of the Court, that ſaid marriage was utterly *null and void*; and alſo declared that a former marriage pretended to have been celebrated at Rome, was alſo, by the law of this country, invalid and illegal.

The States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, in their ſitting of the 26th inſt. paſſed a reſolution, declaring their determination to employ every meaſure in their power to defend their country from the invaſion of the enemy, and invited the other members of the confederation to do the ſame. The States General, in anſwer to this reſolution, have declared themſelves animated by the ſame ſentiments, and that they will co-operate with the Stadtholder and the States of Holland in every effort for the purpoſe expreſſed.

The Prince of Wales' birth-day, who entered into the thirty-ſecond year of his age, was celebrated by the Royal Family at Windſor.

COMMERCIAL EXCHEQUER BILLS.

This meaſure has completely anſwered the purpoſe for which it was intended. By the final report of the commiſſioners it appears, that the whole ſum advanced to relieve different perſons has been repaid, and that there remains a profit to the nation, ariſing from the difference of intereſt paid by the borrowers, and that due on the Exchequer bills.

The following is a ſhort ſtatement of the account:

	£.
Amount of the Exchequer bills granted under the Act of Parliament, -	5,000,000
Lent upon different applications,	2,202,200

There were applications for above 1,000,000l. more; but they were withdrawn, as the power of obtaining the loan rendered it in theſe inſtances unneceſſary to obtain it. There were alſo ſome few applications refuſed, the parties not being able to give the ſecurity required by the act of parliament.

	£.
Profit ariſing from intereſt paid by the borrowers, -	13,033
Expence of executing the Commiſſion,	8,685
Profit paid into the Exchequer,	8,685

FEMALE HEROISM.

The Betſey of London in her return from Jamaica, parted from her convoy in the Gulph of Florida, and was captured the 20th ult. off the Lizard, by l'Unite French frigate, in company with the Thames, three other frigates, and a corvette. Capt. Gibſon and his crew, (except the mate, carpenter, cook, a boy, and Mrs Williams, a paſſenger,) were taken out of the Betſey by the Frenchmen, and a Lieutenant and 13 men put on board to take charge of the prize.

On July 23d in the evening, the ſhip being driven by heavy gales of wind, in ſight of Guernſey, a plot was laid for ſecuring the Frenchmen, and to re-take the ſhip. Mrs Williams counterfeited

being ill, on purpoſe to draw an attention to her from the Lieutenant, whilſt the cabin-boy removed the fire-arms, &c. which being effected, ſhe prepared herſelf with very extraordinary reſolution for the event. Recovering in a ſhort time her compoſure, ſhe went to the mate, and with heroiſm unparalleled, actually engaged to aſſiſt in the execution of the project. At eleven o'clock at night, when the Lieutenant was aſleep in his birth, and others of the French were between decks, in the fore part of the ſhip, the ſignal was given, and Mrs Williams kept her reſolution by locking the Lieutenant's door, and ſtanding with her back againſt it to prevent its being opened: in the mean while the Frenchmen on deck were thurſt down the fore hatch-way by the three men, and threatened with death if they made any attempt to get up. Providence favouring their efforts with a fine breeze from the S. W. in twelve hours they caſt anchor in Cowes road, iſle of Wight, Mrs Williams in the poſition, when relieved by a boat's crew who went on board, of holding a piſtol to the cabin door. Thus, chiefly by the exertions of a ſpirited woman and three brave fellows, have the proprietors and underwriters recovered a ſhip and cargo worth L. 20,000.

Mrs Williams (who is a native of Scotland,) is a ſmart well looking woman, between 30 and 40 years of age. Such an act of heroiſm in a French woman would make a noiſe in the national Convention for a month.

EDINBURGH.

On the 29th ult. came into Leith Roads his Majeſty's brig King's Fiſher, J. le M. Goſſelin commander, who relates, that, on the 24th curt. he retook the Dundee Greenlandman of Dundee, going into Bergen in Norway; which veſſel, with the Raith of Leith, was taken by a ſquadron of French ſhips of conſiderable force on the 21ſt. Previous to the re-capture, the Dundee picked up a boat at ſea with eight Frenchmen, who ſaid they were part of a crew of ſixteen men, who were put on board the Raith Greenland ſhip, to navigate her into Bergen, but the mate, and another man, had re-taken her from them, and ſent them adrift in the boat. They did not know what was become of the ſhip.

The Royal George Exciſe cutter-brig is arrived in Leith Roads, and has on board ſeven Frenchmen received from on board the Raith of Leith at Lerwick, retaken by Burniſh Lyon the mate, and another man, from ſixteen Frenchmen.

The following is an extract of the mate's letter to one of the owners:

'Sir, You will, perhaps, before this time hear of your ſhip, the Raith, being taken by a ſquadron of French ſhips, conſiſting of two 40 gun ſhips, two 36 ditto, two ſloops of 22 guns each, and a cutter-brig of 20 guns. We were taken on the 21ſt curt. at noon; when, after having taken ſundry of the ſtores, along with Mr Young and the ſhip's crew, into a frigate, excepting myſelf, and two of the people, who were left on board, with ſixteen Frenchmen, to carry the ſhip into Bergen in Norway. On Wedneſday the 23d, we loſt one of the Engliſhmen over board, being a cooper. On the 24th, at 15 miles weſt of Bergen, I re-took her from the French, ſending nine of the Frenchmen away in one of the boats, and put the reſt in confinement on board. As ſoon as I re-took her, I bore away for Shetland, being the neareſt Britiſh land. I arrived ſafe at Lerwick this evening, and got the ſhip ſafe moored, and delivered the priſoners up to Mr Curry (commanding the Royal George Exciſe brig) by Lieut. Scott's orders. Our voyage conſiſts of 160 butts blubber, beſides bone. I only wait here for hands, when you may depend on my proceeding with every poſſible diſpatch to Leith. As I have had no reſt ſince the re-taking of the ſhip, and Captain Currie ſails immediately with diſpatches, I hope you will forgive this irregular letter. I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) Burnish Lyons.'

The French priſoners, amounting to 25, from the re-captured Greenlandmen were brought up from Leith, and lodged in the Caſtle. Some of them ſay, that they were in the engagement of the firſt of June.

Letters received from Peterhead, Kirkwall, and other places, make mention of ſeveral French ſhips of force cruizing in the North ſeas, and picking up many Dutch and Scotch fiſhing veſſels.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a pardon to the three ſoldiers condemned at laſt Aberdeen circuit, on condition of their enliſting in ſome corps in his ſervice.

30. The body of a woman was found this morning in a ſtair in Borthwick's cloſe. On a precognition it appeared in proof, and from the report of the ſurgeons in writing, (on ſoul and conſcience), that ſhe

ſhe had died from ſuffocation, in conſequence of the immoderate uſe of ſpirits, and no external mark of violence appeared on her body.

Aug. 2. The Chacer of London, Charles Clark, was taken on the 19th, near Shetland, by the Fraternity, of L'Orient, of 12 eighteen pounders and ſix ſwivels, and ſent for Bergen. This veſſel was re-taken by James Richardſon, the mate, the carpenter, and a boy, and brought ſafe to Peterhead. The French priſoners, eight in number, were landed that afternoon.

4. His Majeſty's ſhips La Prompte, Cormorant, with the Ceres and Diamond armed ſhips, and nineteen ſail of tranſports, arrived in the Downs on Wedneſday laſt, with the Marquis of Huntly's, Sir James Grant's, and Seaforth's regiments, in all 2700 troops, from Fort George for Southampton.

9. At a meeting of the paper manufacturers in the vicinity of Edinburgh, held here on Wedneſday laſt, a piece of plate, of 100 guineas value, was unanimouſly voted to William Simpſon, Eſq; of Polton Mill, as a teſtimony of the high ſenſe which the meeting entertain of his laudable exertions in promoting the proceſs of bleaching rags, and other improvements in the paper manufacture, and for the very liberal and candid manner in which he has communicated the ſame.

The Court of King's Bench, Dublin, have ſentenced Alexander M'Dowell and William M'Dowell, under keepers of Newgate, for aiding and aſſiſting the eſcape of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, to be impriſoned one year and nine months, being the annexed period of Mr Rowan's ſentence, and to pay a fine of 250l. each, making 500l. the ſum which Mr Rowan was condemned to pay.

The reports that the recruits of Col. Fullarton's corps having been in a ſtate of *inſubordination* are without foundation, and ſtand contradicted by the fulleſt evidence.

11. This day, at the examination of the High School, the gold medal given by Col. Murray, was gained by Mr William Taylor, ſon of John Taylor, Eſq; W. S. and on which there was the following inſcription:

On one Side,
PRÆMIUM MURRÆANUM,
IN SCHOLA EDINBURGENSI.
On the other Side,
GULIELMO TAYLOR,
PUERO OPTIME MERITO,
CONDISCIPULORUM
DUCI.
A. D. 1794.

The wages of ſhearers this day, 11th, were, on an average, 6d. per day.

The ſilver club, given by the city of Edinburgh, was played for, on Saturday, by the members of the Golf club, and won by Robert Allan, Eſq; banker in Edinburgh.

The Knights Companions of the Cape have given L.40 Sterling, towards the relief of the widows, &c. of thoſe brave fellows who ſuffered in the glorious victory obtained over the French, by Lord Howe, on the 1ſt of June laſt.

At the York aſſizes one George Wilkinſon was detected picking a gentleman's pocket, in the Caſtle at York, during the trials. He was immediately ſeized, brought before the judge, tried and ſentenced in the ſpace of leſs than an hour. There was found upon him thirty-ſix pocket-handkerchiefs, a number of ſnuff-boxes, gloves, &c. many of which were owned by gentlemen preſent.

Tueſday the 12th being the anniverſary of the birth of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, when he entered into the 32d year of his age, the flag was diſplayed from from the Caſtle; at noon the muſic-bells were ſet a ringing, which continued till five in the afternoon, when the great bells began, and continued till ſeven. The banks and public offices were ſhut; and the gentlemen of his Royal Highneſs' Houſehold dined together in Fortune's tavern, the Hon. Henry Erſkine in the chair.

The wages of ſhearers on the 18th, women 10d. and 1s.; men from 1s. to 1s. 6d.

The Trades houſe of Glaſgow have voted thanks to the Rev. John Young, miniſter of the goſpel at Hawick, for his late publication entituled, 'Eſſays on Intereſting Subjects.'

There are now living in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, two maiden Ladies, ſiſters, whoſe ages amount to *one hundred and eighty-eight*.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Meſſ. John and James Forbes, paper-ſtainers, Edinburgh, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for forging or counterfeiting, or cauſing to be forged or counterfeited, ſeals or ſtamps, &c. denoting the payment of the duty on painted or ſtained paper, were, on the 22d ult. brought to the bar, as formerly ſtated, p. 440. The indictment was laid both on the ſtatute, which makes the crime felony without benefit of clergy, and alſo at common law.

Mr Allan Macconochie, junior coun-
ſe

ſel for the pannels, did not object to the relevancy; but ſaid, it was very improbable men of the pannels reſpectability ſhould engage in crimes to which ſuch heavy penalties, as the loſs of character, and even of life, were annexed, when the proſpect of advantage was ſo trifling; for the average of the duties paid by Mr Forbes for about twenty years paſt amounted only to fifteen pounds ſome few ſhillings per annum.

The Lord Advocate ſaid, he would reſt upon the proof he was about to lead.

The Court pronounced the uſual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law.—The pannels pled *Not guilty*.

The Jury being choſen, the Court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes. The fabrication of the ſeals, &c. and that paper ſtamped with theſe forged ſeals had been found in their ſhop, was clearly proved. No evidence, however, was brought that could otherwiſe criminate them. On the contrary, two of their journeymen ſwore, they themſelves had cut the ſeals, and ſtamped the paper, without the knowledge of their maſters.

The Lord Advocate ſummed up the evidence on the part of the crown; and admitted, that it was impoſſible to convict the pannels upon the ſtatute; and his Lordſhip even doubted, if, from the proof, they could find a verdict againſt the pannels.

The Dean of Faculty, who ſummed up the evidence on the part of the pannels, complimented his Lordſhip for the humane and honourable manner in which he always diſcharged his duty; and concluded with contending, that, as the proſecutor had brought no proof to criminate the pannels, the Jury were bound to return a verdict of acquittal.

Lord Henderland, after recapitulating the evidence, obſerved, that if the Jury had any difficulty, it was always beſt to lean to the merciful ſide. A conduct which he had uniformly obſerved, and he hoped ever ſhould do.

The Jury afterwards incloſed, and returned a verdict, all in one voice, finding the libel not proven.—Meſſ. Forbes were therefore diſmiſſed from the bar.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On the 29th July, a quorum of the Judges of this new court met in the robing room of the Parliament houſe, and the commiſſion being produced, they iſſued their precept to the Sheriff of the County for ſummoning a Grand Jury, who were appointed to meet on the 24th of Auguſt, to determine upon the relevancy of ſuch bills of indictment as may be laid before them.

On Thurſday the 14th, the following Judges took their ſeat on the Bench:

Lord Preſident,

Lord Chief Baron,	Lord Juſtice Clerk,
Baron Norton,	Lord Henderland,
Lord Eſkgrove,	Lord Swinton,
Lord Dunſinnan,	Lord Abercrombie.

The commiſſion was then read by Mr Knap, clerk of arraigns; after which the following Gentlemen were ſworn in as a Grand Jury:

Sir John Inglis, Bart. Foreman.

And. Wauchope, Eſq;	James Kerr, Eſq;
Cha. Watſon, Eſq;	John Davie, Eſq;
Geo. Ramſay, Eſq;	John Davidſon, Eſq;
John Trotter, Eſq;	Charles Brown, Eſq;
Gilbert Innes, Eſq;	J. Balfour, jun. Eſq;
Robert Trotter, Eſq;	J. Newton, Eſq;
James Walker, Eſq;	James Patullo, Eſq;
Wm Simpſon, Eſq;	Alex. Reid, Eſq;
Walter Brown, Eſq;	Alex. Keith, Eſq;
Geo. Thomſon, Eſq;	Simon Fraſer, Eſq;
Wm Preſton, Eſq;	Tho. Macmillan, Eſq.

The Lord Preſident then delivered an elegant charge to the Jury, which, with the remainder of theſe important trials, will be given very fully in our next number.

DURING the firſt ten days of this month, the weather was uncommonly fine, which finiſhed the greater part of the wheat harveſt. From the 15th, the eaſt wind, which has prevailed much, brought a good deal of rain, which has obſtructed the progreſs of the ſickle very much; we want only fair weather to finiſh the harveſt; the price of labour has been heightened from 1s. to 1s. 6d. The Edinburgh markets have varied little theſe two months; beef 3½d. mutton, 4d; veal, 5d. per pound. Haddocks now and then in great plenty; herrings are appearing, and the oyſters very good, and in abundance, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 100.

The Engliſh report for *July* ſtates, that the ſamples of all ſorts of grain had, in general, proved good, and that the harveſt was going rapidly on, and that a good deal of wheat had come to market; that the wool trade has experienced a little riſe from the ſuppoſed proſpect of peace.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, John Halket, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Todd, daughter of William Todd, Eſq; of Millhill.

Aug. 2. At Lintroſe, the Hon. David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, to Miſs Euphemia Murray, daughter of Mungo Murray, Eſq; of Lintroſe.

4. At Glaſgow, Robert Hill, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Geddie, daughter of Mr Geddie, merchant, Cupar in Fife.

5. At Edinburgh, John Macfarlan, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Chriſtina Wardrope, daughter of the deceaſed Mr David Wardrope merchant, Edinburgh.

6. At Leith, Mr Daniel Wingate, ſurgeon in Doun to Miſs Elizabeth Yetts, eldeſt daughter of John Yetts, Eſq; Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

8. At Stevenſon, Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Monymuſk, to Miſs Macleod of Colbecks.

— At Balbirny, Archibald Campbell, Eſq; younger of Succoth, to Miſs Balfour, eldeſt daughter of John Balfour, Eſq; of Balbirny.

— At Richmond, Duncan Fraſer, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Mrs Slater of Richmond.

14. Near London, Mr Linley, organiſt of Pentonville chapel, to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Iſlington; it is remarkable that both parties are blind.

19. At Bervie, Patrick Rolland, Eſq; of Burntown, to Miſs Jane Thom, daughter of Mr Alexander Thom, merchant there.

25. Mr John Blackwood, to Miſs Ann Corbet.

26. At Lathirſk, Charles Maitland, Eſq; of Rankeillor, to Miſs Johnſtone, daughter of D. Johnſtone, Eſq; of Lathirſk.

BIRTHS.

July 27. At London, the Counteſs Breadalbane, a daughter.

28. At Putney Heath, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Drummond, a ſon.

Aug. 8. Mrs Clerk of Bonington, a daughter.

9. Mrs Buchan-Sydſerf, a ſon.

12. Mrs White of Bennochy, a ſon.

14. At Twickenham, the Lady of N. Davidſon, late his Majeſty's conſul at Algiers, a daughter.

20. At Malſhanger houſe, Hants, the Lady of Sir Alexander Grant, a daughter.

21. At King's Cramond, Mrs Ramſay, younger of Barnton, a daughter.

25. At Broughton-Park houſe, near London, the widow Lady Viſcounteſs Mountſtuart, a ſon.

DEATHS.

On his paſſage home from Martinique, where he had received two dangerous wounds while ſerving with the grenadiers of the 43d regt. Capt. Joſeph Graham, of the 79th regt. nephew to the late Col. Graham, of St Lawrence, Kent, and to Lieut. Col. Stuart of the guards.

At Port-au-Prince, Capt. Wallace, of the 22d regt. He was killed by a black, who had ſurrendered himſelf a priſoner.

In May laſt, at St Helena, William Macfarlane of Macfarlane, Eſq;

In May laſt, at Martinique, Thomas Rudyard, Eſq; paymaſter to the Ordnance under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

Lately, at Portſmouth, Capt. Jacobs of Maidſtone.

At Guadaloupe, in May laſt, Colin Campbell, Eſq; Surgeon, Capt. Robert Johnſton, and Lieut. William Proby Hutchinſon, all of the 39th regt.

At Guadaloupe, in June, the Hon. Capt. Alexander Douglas, of the 38th regt,

At Guadaloupe, of a wound received at the attack of Morne Maſcot, Capt. George Johnſton, late of the 64th regt.

At Guadaloupe, Capt. Henry Spencer, of the 43d regt.

At Barbadoes, Wm Painman, Eſq; ſon of the Rev. Wm Painman, miniſter of the goſpel, Ely.

Lately, in the Weſt Indies, Lieut. Charles Dering, of the Iphigenia frigate, third ſon of Sir Ed. Dering, Bart.

Killed at the attack of Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, Lieut. Col. Gomm, 55th regt. Capts. Armſtrong, 8th; Combe, 15th; Groves, 35th; and Morriſon, 58th. Lieuts. Booth, 8th; Lyſter, 12th; Crocker, 15th; Morriſon, 40th; and Tooſey, 65th regts. And Capt. Lewis Robertſon, of the Veteran, of 64 guns.

At Martinico, in May laſt, Capt. James Eiſton, of the 70th regt. of foot.

May 22. At Jamaica, Mr Arthur Burnett, eldeſt ſon of Mr William Burnett, advocate in Aberdeen.

Lately, at Jamaica, Edward Morſe, Eſq; formerly Chief Juſtice of the province of Senegambia, upon the coaſt of Africa.

At Cantonore, the Hon. Richard Molesworth, youngeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Molesworth.

At Martinique, in May laſt, Lieut. Haig, of the 56th regt.

At Callicut, in the Eaſt Indies, Angus Maclean, Eſq, Malabar tranſlator.

June 24. At his apartments in Weſtminſter, Charles Pigott, Eſq; author of 'The Jockey Club' in two parts; 'The Female Jockey Club;' 'Strictures upon Burke;' and other publications.

25. At Grafton, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, America, Mrs Martha Willand, relict of Major Willand, aged 100 years. Her poſterity conſiſts of 12 children, 90 grandchildren, 206 great grand-children, and 45 of the fifth generation. Total number, 353!

July 24. At London, Gen. Bigoe Armſtrong, Colonel of the 8th, or King's regt. of foot.

— At Newbattle, William Ainſlie, late factor to the Marquis of Lothian.

28. At Edinburgh, William Gray, Eſq; late of Baledgarno.

31. At Fort George, Mrs Davie, widow of Henry

Henry Davie, Esq; late commissary of stores there.

Lately, at Whitby, in the 109th year of his age, Henry Wells. He was born four years before the landing of the Prince of Orange, consequently had seen the reigns of eight British monarchs.

Lately, near Stepney, in the 70th year of his age, Mr James Stewart, author of many much admired political works, which have appeared, at different periods, in several of the public prints for upwards of forty years.

Lately, the Right Hon. Frances Baroness Dowager Annaly, relict of John late Lord Annaly, daughter of Richard late Viscount Powerscourt, and aunt to the present Viscount.

Lately, at the palace of Tuam, Ireland, his grace Dr Joseph Dean Bourke, Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo.

Aug. 1. At London, Sir Henry Martin, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and M. P. for the town of Southampton.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Lawrie, writing-master, upwards of forty years precentor in the Tolbooth church.

2. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabella Donaldson, widow of the deceased Capt. John Byres, in the service of the East India Company.

— At Cromwell House, Brompton, Richard Burke, Esq; M. P. for Malton, Yorkshire, and only son of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

— At London, in the Fleet Prison, aged 67, Benjamin Pope, Esq; the usurer. He had been imprisoned upwards of eleven years, which he suffered rather than pay a fine imposed upon him for some of his usurious transactions.

3. Mrs Mary Gordon, spouse of Dr Ogilvie in Old Aberdeen.

4. At London, John Harrison, Esq; one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

— At Stornoway, Alexander Gillanders, Esq; younger of Highfield.

5. At Bath, Francis Russell, Esq;

6. At his seat near Cirencester, in the 81st year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and a Governor of the Charter House. He was formerly Lord Chancellor, and President of the Council, and was Lord High Steward on the trial of the Duchess of Kingston. He is succeeded by his eldest son Lord Apsley, member for Cirencester, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

7. At Bristol, John Gordon, Esq; sen. merchant.

8. At London, in the 86th year of his age, Jerom Count de Salis, of the Holy Roman empire.

— At Leith, Mrs Isabel Walker, aged 75. This lady was a very material witness in the Douglas cause.

— At Coldstream, the Rev. Dr James Bell, minister of that parish.

— In Islay, Mrs Campbell, relict of the late Colin Campbell, Esq; of Ballinaby.

10. At Weymouth, the Lady of Richard Gammon, Esq; M. P. sister of the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Southampton.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce.

— At Cocklarachie, Mr George Bell, factor for his grace the Duke of Gordon.

12. At Edinburgh, George Schaw, Esq; wine-merchant.

— At London, W. H. Hartley, Esq; M. P. for the county of Berks.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Anne Cameron, daughter of Major Allan Cameron.

— George Yuile, Esq; of Dalreith, in the 74th year of his age.

13. At Blackader, Miss Elizabeth Boswall.

— At his seat in the county of Durham, John Tempest, Esq; M. P. for the city of Durham.

14. At Pimlico, Mr Sampson, he went round the world on board the Centurion with Lord Anson as a volunteer.

—At Edinburgh, Capt. William Elliot, late of the marines.

17. At Kirkcudbright, Mr Hugh Robertson, writer there.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Ann Katharine Kainsley, wife of John Fullarton, Esq; of Dubton.

19. At Cumbernauld House, the Right Hon. John, Lord Elphingstone, Lieut. Governor of Edinburgh castle, and one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland. His Lordship married Anne, daughter of the late Lord Ruthven, who survives him, by whom he has a number of children. His Lordship received a wound in the neck with a musket ball at the siege of Quebec, in the war before last. He was the 11th Lord of that title, and is succeeded by his son John, Lieut. Col. of the 60th regt.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katherine Hamilton, wife of Mr Alexander Campbell, brewer.

— At Paddington, George Coleman, Esq; senior, patentee of the theatre-royal, Haymarket.

(*The remainder of the Lists unavoidably delayed till our Next.*)

Prices of Grain at Haddington, August 29.

Wheat, 25s. Barley, 22s. Oats, 16s. Pease, 16s. Beans, 15s.—New Wheat, from 22s. 6d. to 18s. New Barley, 21s. 6d. to 16s. New Oats, 15s. to 12s.

Edinburgh, August 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 10½d. Pease-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Aug 12.	Aug. 28.
Bank Stock	162¾	163½
3 per cent. red.	67	67¼
3 per cent. conf.	66⅞	66¼
4 per cent. conf.	84¾	85⅛
India Stock	196⅛	197½
India Bonds	13s. pr.	16s. 17s. pr.
Lottery Tickets	12s. 6d. pr.	14s. 6d. 15s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER 1794.

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EDINBURGH:

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And by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

ON THE MOISTURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

WE may be ſaid, ſays Dr Watſon, to walk in an ocean; for, though we cannot ſee the water of the atmoſphere whilſt its ſolution with the air is perfect, yet ſtill water makes up a very conſiderable part of it, though neither tangible nor viſible; juſt as ſugar, when diſſolved in water is ſtill ſugar, though we can neither ſee nor feel it. However, at times, we both ſee and feel the water of our atmoſphere in fogs, clouds, and rain.

While the air is pure, its water is in perfect ſolution, the vapours are then in an elaſtic ſtate, and the breath of animals inviſible. When more vapours riſe, or are formed by the condenſation of elaſtic vapours in a ſaturated air, which therefore cannot diſſolve them, they float in the regions of the air with which they are in equilibrio, and conſtitute fogs and clouds. In this ſtate, M. Sauſſure calls them *veſicular vapours*, and reckons each globule to be a hollow ſphere of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line in diameter, which has a peculiar atmoſphere of an electric nature that prevents contact, and is ſuſpended without being ſpecifically lighter than the medium it floats in. And theſe veſicular vapours may, by condenſation, and by cooling, be converted into vapours, ſuch as rain, ſnow, &c.

Our atmoſphere is ſupplied with water by a powerful evaporation from the ocean and earth, by means of heat, either in a ſenſible or in a latent ſtate, but eſpecially the former; as wherever cold prevails the moſt, there is always the leaſt evaporation, and *vice verſa*. The ſnow is ſeldom melted in the courſe of a whole ſummer in Greenland, and the ſoil never thoroughly dried, while the tremenduous ſhowers, or rather cataracts, that fall at Carthagena, &c. are evaporated in a few hours, and the ſoil perfectly dried. Heat, indeed, in a latent or leſs ſenſible ſtate, has the effect of evaporating water, and even ice, in the colder climates; but this in a very inferior degree to the powerful evaporation in warm countries by heat in its more ſenſible ſtate.

This correſponds entirely with chemical analogy. Cold water will not diſſolve cream of tartar, but when heated it does it readily; and the ſame holds true with reſpect to the capacity of cold air for diſſolving of water. Evaporation muſt therefore go on ſlowly in cold weather, and rapidly in warm. Indeed, ſo far from there being evaporation in cold weather, there is almoſt always a depoſitation. A plentiful dew is the attendant of the cold evenings in ſummer, while a depoſitation of hoar-froſt attends the coldeſt evenings in winter, (*Vide* Dr Wilſon's Experiments at Glaſgow, and Mr Kinnaird's at Edinburgh); and in the polar climates there is almoſt always a perpetual depoſitation of hoar-froſt. This ſtill correſponds to the phenomena attending the ſolution of ſalts in water, as a change in the temperature of the water to cold, occaſions alſo a chryſtallization and depoſitation. Indeed, the ſimilarity is kept up in other reſpects: The appearance of the ſolution of vapour in air, is exactly ſimilar to that of the ſolution of ſubſtances in water. Thus, when we look along the ſurface of the ground in a ſummer's day, or along a wall, &c. we ſee the vapour like a thin miſt, moving in vortices, and in the act of combining with air, in the ſame way, and having the ſame appearance with ſalt or ſugar, when mixing and combining with water.

Air ſeems neceſſary towards the ſolution and ſupport of water in the atmoſphere, as well as heat. The author of the late hiſtory of Jamaica tells us, that, *there*, 'the *nights are never cloudy* on the ſouth-ſide, except during the rainy ſeaſons: and rarely on the north. When the ſun is retired, the clouds ſoon move away and ſhortly diſappear below the horizon, or *waſte into the atmoſphere*.' Thus it would ſeem, that the too rariſied air, from the heat of the ſun, had allowed the elaſtic vapours to run into veſicular, which, in the night time, and when the rarification came to be leſs, regained their former elaſticity.

(*To be continued.*) L.

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CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

LUCIUS CAREY, Viſcount Falkland, one of the great ornaments of Charles I.'s reign, was the moſt accompliſhed nobleman, as a ſcholar, orator, and politician, of that time; and he joined to theſe important acquirements, a ſincerity and probity of character, which rendered him every way dignified. Theſe laſt qualities he particularly diſplayed at the trial of the Earl of Stafford, when he was the only one of the Lords, though Stafford's perſonal enemy, that objected to his haſty impeachment.

He continued attached to the popular intereſt ſo long as he thought the ſubject of grievance really juſt; and diſplayed, in defence of the rights and privileges of the nation, that bold eloquence which he drew from the admired ſources of antiquity; but after the Scots rebellion he eſpouſed the part of the crown, and had the principal hand in framing the King's anſwers to the different remonſtrances of Parliament, which were ſo elegant, that Charles himſelf uſed to ſay, 'Lord Falkland brought his inſtructions to him in ſo fine a dreſs, that he did not always own them.'

He juſtly eſteemed a limited monarchy the beſt form of government. When matters proceeded to extremities betwixt the King and Parliament, a ſettled gloom took place in his mind, and he ſeemed equally afraid of the too great ſucceſs of either party, often repeating the word *peace*, with an anxious ſolicitude. But leaſt this ſhould ſeem to ſavour too much of cowardice, he wiſhed to expoſe his perſon on every occaſion; and it was remarkable, that in the morning of the battle of Newberry, where he was killed, he ſhewed an attention and nicety to his dreſs, which he had laid aſide for ſome years before; while, with a preſentiment of what was to happen, he replied to the obſervation of one of his friends, 'That he was weary of the times, and foreſaw much miſery to his country, but believed he ſhould be out of it ere night.'

This perhaps might proceed in part from an uncommon circumſtance which happened to him when with the King at Oxford. On trying the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, he dipt into that paſſage, in the 11th book, l. 230, thus expreſſed by Dryden, and ſo applicable to his own fate.

——————— for well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue:
That boiling blood would carry thee too far,
Young as thou wert in dangers, raw to war:
O curſt eſſay of arms, diſaſtrous doom!
Prelude of bloody fields and fights to come.

Engaged at this time in the war, it could not fail, though perhaps purely accidental, to leave a ſtrong impreſſion on his mind.

His character is drawn in a maſterly manner by Lord Clarendon, and though we here confine ourſelves to his public capacity, we might deſcend with equal juſtice to the narration of his private virtues. He was killed at the age of 34.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

LAUD was a prelate of ſincere piety, and of a warm heart, which rendered him zealous in whatever he conſidered as a diſcharge of his duty; and of a poſitive temper, which occaſioned his perſevering farther in his attemps at reformation than prudence often dictated. The real in-

tegrity, however, of his character ſhould have made amends for his leſſer failings; but his natural temper no way fitted him for political life, eſpecially for the direction of Charles's conſcience in thoſe times of fanatical innovation.

His zeal for the Epiſcopal dignity was more from regard to the church, than a deſire of attention to himſelf; for, in his deportment, no man poſſeſſed more real modeſty and humility. He had taken his ideas of the purity of religion, in point of form, from that æra which preceded the corrupt policy of the church of Rome, and hence he wiſhed to introduce even more ceremonies than what then prevailed, at a time when a diſlike to all ceremony was popular. He was well fitted for preſiding at the head of the church, in a ſceptical age, where there is an almoſt total neglect of religious duties, and for enforcing, by his example, an obſervance of duty; but he was not calculated for that mild temporizing conduct neceſſary in an age of religious fanaticiſm, till the enthuſiaſm of innovation, which is ſhort lived, come to ſubſide. His principles, for the reign of Charles, were too rigid and unbending: hence, on matters of form, in themſelves trivial, he laid a ſtreſs, and imprudently introduced them againſt the temper of the times.

He was impeached ſoon after his friend the Earl of Stafford; and, on a general charge, committed to the Tower, where he lay ſeveral years. The articles of impeachment turned out to be frivolous, and they were forced to condem him by an ordinance of the two houſes, tho' only ſeven Lords were preſent at the paſſing of it. He was beheaded at the age of 72. His ſpeech, on the ſcaffold, was rather a ſermon than a ſpeech, taken from theſe celebrated words of ſcripture. 'Looking unto Jeſus, &c.' His enemies even wiſhed to blacken his character after death, a pamphlet was publiſhed under the title of 'The dying Counterfeit,' in which his inclination for Popery, it was ſaid, was concealed under the general term in his expreſſions of the church of England. He died uttering theſe words 'Lord Jeſus receive my ſoul.' N.

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE IMMODERATE USE OF LAUDANUM.

WE are induced to inſert the following philanthropic letter, from a perſuaſion that it may be of uſe to ſuch as are in the practice of dealing in that almoſt univerſal medicine:

Letter from Mr Farquharſon to Sir John Sinclair.

'THERE is a very uncommon and particular circumſtance in my caſe, which I ſhall mention to you, (knowing you to be a friend to mankind). I have for a long time been diſtreſſed with a diſorder in my ſtomach; about five years ago, I was adviſed to take (when much pained) 25 drops of laudanum once a-day, and to increaſe the quantity gradually. My diſtreſs was ſuch, that it made me attend regularly to the preſcription, as it gave me a momentary relief, ſo that at the end of four years I came on to 12 and often 14 tea-ſpoonfuls in the day; the effects of which, along with my complaint, reduced me to mere ſkin and bone, and made me as yellow as an orange. I conſulted Dr Cullen when I began to take the laudanum, who did not diſapprove of it; but on finding it breaking in faſt on my conſtitution, (which was originally good), I applied to Dr Monro, who gave me for anſwer, 'that laudanum was a certain, though ſlow poiſon.' This determined me, though in a very reduced ſtate, to diminiſh the quantity 10 tea-ſpoonfuls a-day. The ſudden tranſition bore very hard upon me, to ſuch a degree, that it was the belief of every one who ſaw me, that I could not live many days. Dr Thomas Moriſon in London, (who was my early acquaintance), came to this country in Auguſt laſt, and adviſed me (if poſſible) to abandon the laudanum, but to do it gradually; he ſent me ſome doſes of the ſhavings of ſteel to take three times a-day, which I continued to do with ſuch ſucceſs, that I can now with pleaſure ſay, that I have not taſted laudanum for four months paſt, and am become ſtout and fat.'

Statiſtical Account, Vol. 9.

CHA-

CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF TONGLAND.

IN THE COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE following judicious and well written account, as well as ſome others with which we ſhall preſent our readers, gives a pleaſing view of the rapid progreſs which many diſtricts of Scotland have lately made in civilization, and of the advantage derived from knowledge and induſtry.

THE inhabitants of this pariſh are in general, a decent and reſpectable people in their different ranks of life; ſenſible and rational in their religious principles. No ſectaries. They are all warm friends to the principles of the revolution-government, and the ſucceſſion of the family of Hanover. There is not an old woman in the pariſh, but would bedaub *Tom Paine* with dirt, if he preſumed to ſet his foot within the verge of it. They hear that the King and the Royal Family go conſtantly to church on the Sabbath day, and hate Tom Paine for abuſing ſo good a Prince. Numbers of them are terrified that the French revolution-government ſhould be introduced among them; for every one chooſes to keep what he has lawfully got, and not make an equal diviſion of it among his neighbours. They are induſtrious and careful about their ſecular affairs, in their different lines of life, and do not interfere with matters of ſtate; decent in their dreſs, and good œconomiſts in their mode of living. None of them have been hanged or baniſhed in modern times. In general they are ſober and temperate, notwithſtanding that whiſky is both cheap and plenty of late years: there being only a few who are votaries of that pernicious beverage. They have made great progreſs in civilization and good manners, and have made remarkable improvement of late in in their houſes, dreſs, and manner of living, as will appear evident from the following authentic ſketch of the ſtatiſtical ſtate of this pariſh about 60 or 70 years ago.

At the above period, there was not a hat to be ſeen in the whole congregation upon a Sunday. They wore Kilmarnock bonnets or caps of different colours. In church they kept on their bonnets and caps during the lecture and ſermon, and took them off only during the prayer, the ſinging of pſalms, and the pronouncing the bleſſing. Few or none of the common people could read, and the precentor read the ſcriptures to them in church before the miniſter made his appearance. They had no buckles in their ſhoes, but tied them with ſmall leather thongs; had no metal buttons on their cloaths, but large clumſy buttons of wood moulds, covered over with the ſame cloth as the coat. The men wore kelt coats, made of a mixture of black and white wool, as it came off the ſheep, in its natural ſtate. Neither men nor women, in general, wore any ſhirts, and when they did, they were made of coarſe woollen; in general they changed their plaiding ſhirts twice in the year, at Whitſunday and Martinmas. It was long before linen ſhirts came into uſe among the vulgar. They wore no ſhoes in ſummer, nor winter, but in the time of ſevere froſt and ſnow: Their children got no ſhoes till they were able to go to the kirk. The women wore coarſe plaiding or drugget gowns, made of the coarſeſt wool, and ſpun in the coarſeſt manner. The tenants wives wore toys of linen of the coarſeſt kind, upon their heads, when they went to church, fairs, or market: At home they went bareheaded, with their hair ſnooded back on the crown of their head, with a woollen ſtring in the form of a garter. Their houſes were moſt miſerable hovels, built of ſtone and turf, without mortar, and ſtopped with fog or ſtraw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them. They had a window on each ſide of the houſe, which they opened or ſhut as the wind blew, to give them light. Theſe windows they ſtopped with ſtraw or fern: In ſuch houſes, when they kindled a fire, they lived in a conſtant cloud of ſmoke, enough to ſuffocate them, had they not been habituated to it from their infancy. They had many of them no ſtanding beds, but ſlept on heath or ſtraw, covered with the coarſeſt blankets, upon the floor. They

They kept their cattle in the ſame houſe with themſelves, tied to ſtakes in one end of the houſe: There being no diviſion to ſeparate the cattle from themſelves. Their furniture conſiſted of ſtools, pots, wooden cogs and bikkers. At their meals they ate and ſupped altogether out of one diſh. They lived in a coarſe and dirty manner, and ate of the meaneſt and coarſeſt of food. In general, their food conſiſted of broſe, pottage, oat-meal flummery, and greens boiled in water with a little ſalt. The diſhes out of which they fed were ſeldom waſhed after meals, and of courſe, were often thick with dirt. Each perſon in the family had a ſhort hafted ſpoon made of horn, which they called a *munn*, with which they ſupped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their ſide. They had no knives and forks, but lifted the butcher-meat they ate with their fingers. They ate little meat at that time, excepting the off-falls of their flocks, which died either by poverty or diſeaſe. At Martinmas they killed an old ewe or two, as their winter proviſion, and uſed the ſheep that died of the braxy in the latter end of autumn. At this time their farms had no march-fences to ſeparate them from their neighbours; a ſingle farm was let in runrig among a number of tenants, which cauſed them to live in a conſtant ſtate of warfare and animoſity. The dividing the produce of the farm, according to each tenant's ſhare, became a uſual ſource of quarrels and fighting.

Their mode of agriculture was uncommonly ſtupid in every ſtage of the operation. They yoked ſix oxen and two horſes in one plough, and ſometimes eight oxen and two horſes. They yoked four horſes a-breadth in a plough without oxen, and had always one to hold the plough, and another to drive the cattle. They uſed a heavy clumſy Scots plough, that murdered the weak and half-ſtarved animalr to drag it after them. Their harrows were heavy and clumſy, with the teeth made of wood in place of iron; in the ſpring ſeaſon their horſes and oxen fell down in the draught, through perfect poverty and weakneſs: they ploughed great quantities of the land, and had poor returns for their labour: they took four or five crops, without putting on any manure. In dry ſeaſons they could ſcarcely gather their corn in harveſt, upon account of its ſhortneſs. They ſowed nothing but poor grey Scots oats; their poor land would bear no other ſpecies of grain: this kind of oats yielded little meal, and of a dark colour. When their corn came above the ground in the ſpring, they had conſtant herding of their cattle day and night, till the harveſt was finiſhed, and the corn gathered into their corn yards. They built turf folds in ſummer in the fields, into which they put their cattle in the middle of the day, when annoyed with the heat; and alſo at night, to preſerve them from deſtroying their grain. In the night they put all their cattle into theſe turf folds, and one or two perſons watched them every night in ſummer and harveſt, till their corns were got in. By overſtocking their farms, the poor animals were ſtarved for want of graſs. In ſpring, their cattle were ſo weak, that when they lay down, they could not riſe of themſelves till they lifted them up. They fell into moſſes and quag-mires through weakneſs, and were drowned. In that ſeaſon of the year it was a conſtant cuſtom to gather their neighbours together, to aſſiſt in lifting their cows and horſes, and to drag them out of moſs holes. At that time, and for long after, there was not a cart in the pariſh. They led home their corn and hay in cars, and in truſſes on the backs of their horſes, and their peats in creels and ſacks. They led out their dung on cars, or creels coupled and hung over the horſes backs. The women carried out dung in creels on their backs, and the men filled the creels at the dunghill, and lifted it upon their ſhoulders. This reſembled the ſavage ſtate of ſociety, where all the drudgery of the domeſtic labour fell to the department of the female ſex. At that time there were no ſaddles nor bridles, and they rode to church and market upon brechims and pillions placed on the horſes, and halters on the horſes heads made of hair. They ſhod their horſes fore feet, but put no ſhoes upon hind feet. The women had no little wheels